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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

NNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

licial Apportionment Bill.

Relative to Free Passes

ial to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 5, 1874.

SENATE.

. Rutan—An act declaring what offices ncompatible.

. McSherry—Making the livery stable bill llegheny county general.

. Anderson—To prohibit issuing certifi- of death by others than regular physi- .

. Rutan reported the Judicial Apportion- t bill as follows:

st District—City of Philadelphia. 2d, Lancas- ounty. 3d, Delaware. 4th, Chester. 5th, and Adams. 6th, Cumberland and Perry. Franklin and Fulton. 8th, Bedford and Somer- 9th, Huntington, Blair and Cambria. 10th, na. 11th, Luzerne. 12th, Dauphin and Leban- 13th, Berks. 14th, Fayette. 15th, Schuylkill. Bucks. 17th, Montgomery. 18th, Lehigh. 19th, hampton. 20th, Susquehanna. 21st, Wayne, Mon- Pike and Carbon. 22d, Bradford. 23d, Columbia, van and Wyoming. 24th, Northumberland and ta. 25th, Union, Snyder, Mifflin and Mon- 26th, Clearfield, Clinton and Centre. 27th, ming. 28th, Tioga, Potter, McKean and Came- 29th, Erie and Warren. 30th, Crawford. Venango and Forest. 32d, Jefferson, Clarion Elk. 33d, Armstrong. 34th, Butler and Law- 35th, Mercer. 36th, Beaver. 37th, Greene. Washington. 39th, Allegheny. 40th, West- land.

ie bill increases the number of Common s Judges in the State fifteen, and the num- of district from t to forty. Whenever ticable, where more than one county was iired for a district, the old divisions were ined.

ie bill provides that the second, fifth, enth, twelfth, twenty-sixth and thirty- judicial districts shall at the next gen- election elect one person for each of said ricts, learned in the law, to be an addi- al law judge of the courts in each of said ricts. The other sections provide for the g of vacancies at the next general election istricts where there are no president judges ssociate judges learned in the law.

HOUSE.

r. Brockway—An act to carry into effect ion 8, article 17, of the new Constitution tive to free passes.

r. Wolf moved to proceed with the Am- man contested election case.

Ir. Orvis objected, and called for the read- of the minority report.

Ir. Josephs moved to lay both on the table. eed to—yeas 83, nays 3.

Ir. Newmyer reported favorably the bill tive to costs in felony cases.

Ir. Gerwig—An act for the training of hers of common schools.

Ir. Young—A supplement to the general l laws.

Ir. Toner—An act for the better regulation he sale of intoxicating drinks.

he Judicial Salary bill then came up, Mr. dley, of Green, in the chair.

Ir. Orvis spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. anahan opposed it. Several others spoke, en the hour of adjournment arrived and bill went over.

he Committee on the Enlargement of the pitol, consisting of Messrs. Rutan, Chalfant, is, Webb, Cross, Tally and Butterfield, e in the House all the afternoon, measur- and trying to regulate seats sufficient for new Legislature, without enlarging the lding.

cial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1874.

The House has been engaged all day on the icial Salary bill, and made no progress in devoting the whole day to discussion. The cussion is not to be regretted, however. ere is little else to do, and the members of House do well to talk over such measures oroughly. The vote will be taken to-mor- , probably; and whatever it may result in, ave only to caution the representatives of people that they are venturing upon dan- ous ground when they undertake, at such a ie as this, to increase salaries.

The Senate passed three bills and killed one. e three passed finally were: Senate bill No. fixing the number of jurors on a sheriff's uest on partition; Senate bill No. 26, rela- e to the issuing of warrants to survey vacant ds, and Senate bill No. 30, to correct the ective acknowledgment of deeds by husband l wife of the property of the wife. The one led was the bill to repeal the 4th section of act incorporating the State Agricultural iety.

The bill fixing the number of jurors on a eriff's inquest on partition fixes the number three; the bill relative to the issuing of war- nts to survey vacant lands provides that the rrants shall be issued only to the actual cupants of the claimed lands, except in the e of abandoned improvements, and requires affidavit of the applicant that he *is* the oc- pant, and publication by advertisement of tice that application for a warrant will be de; and the bill to correct the defective knowledgment of deeds, covers all defects ice 1850 by declaring the defective acknowl- gments to be valid and binding.

The bill relative to the State Agricultural ciety originally repealed the 4th section of act of incorporation. This section requires County Commissioners of each county to y $100 per annum to the Agricultural So- y of such county. Mr. Ermentrout moved include the 3d section also, in the repeal, hich was carried. The 3d section authorizes annual payment by the State Treasurer of 000 to the State Agricultural Society. The l was on third reading when thus amended, d notwithstanding it was clearly pointed t that under the new Constitution counties prohibited from making appropriations in l of corporations, thus rendering void the section, and that no money can be here- er paid by the State to the State Society, ex- pt by the passage of a specific appropri- on bill for that purpose, yearly, thus ren- ring the third section void also, the Senate, a fit of stubbornness, refused to repeal the ided sections by a vote of 10 to 11. There emed to be a fear that the repeal would of- d the farmers, though why, I cannot see, if Constitution had virtually repealed them ready.

The Senate took up on its second reading a ll to regulate the change of venue in civil ses, and was engaged on it, after variously nending it, when the hour of adjournment rived. The Legislature no longer has the wer to grant changes of venue; hence the cessity for specifying the particular cases in hich the courts may or shall grant them. ie bill as originally framed specified five ses in which the courts *shall* grant anges, on application, and *three* in which ey *may* grant them; but, to-day, *three* of the andatory causes were struck out, the fourth as transferred to the discretionary list, and a th added to the latter, thus leaving but *one* stance in which the court *must* grant a ange, on application. This one instance is here the prevalent opinion of the county nders it impossible that the applicant (in s belief) should have a fair and impartial ial therein. The five causes for which anges of venue may be granted the discretion of the court, cover, is supposed, the whole ground cely to be occupied in assigning such causes, d the bill, as it stands, seems generally ac- ptable to the lawyers of the Senate; but a neral amendment to it was still pending at ljournment, offered by Mr. White, taking e power to grant changes of venue from the urts in which the cases are pending and nferring it upon the Court of Common eas of Dauphin county, except in cases nding in that county.

During the discussion on this bill Mr. Al- ight dropped a remark worthy of closer at- ntion than it is likely to receive. It was to e effect that we would be upon the verge of e most hateful tyranny when every thing as left to the *discretion* of our courts of jus- ce. There is, as I have said on some other casion in these letters, a prevalent tendency crowd power upon the courts and ust almost unlimited powers to their scretion. Mr. Albright has seen enough human nature to know that the posses- on of unlimited power, (and power to be ex- cised at discretion is practically unlimited,) not safe in any hands whatever. Our courts e pure, now; but our judges are human, ith the like infirmities of others; and while, this particular instance, there may be no use for apprehension in the powers granted, et the thought suggested in that connection Mr. Albright is one worthy of being care- lly pondered.

A bill is pending in the House regulating e election and compensation of Lieutenant overnor; and to-day Mr. Warfel introduced bill into the Senate providing for the elec- on of a Secretary of Internal Affairs. (This the nomenclature of the Constitutional onvention, but it is an awkward name for a iblic officer. We have no "internal" affairs distinguished from external.) Both bills x the salary of these officers at $3,000 per num, and Mr. Warfel's bill provides that e term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs iall commence on the Monday preceding the ird Tuesday of January following his ection. The Secretary is required exercise a watchful supervision ver the railroad, banking, mining, anufacturing and other business corpora- ons of the State, and to see that they confine emselves strictly within the corporate limits, id in case any citizen shall charge under ath any corporation with transcending its orporate functions, or infringing upon the ghts of individual citizens, said Secretary iall carefully investigate such charges and may quire from such corporation special report, as joined in the Constitution, and in case he elieves the charges are just and the matter omplained of is beyond the ordinary province individual redress, he shall certify his opin- in to the Attorney General of the State, whose uty shall be by an appropriate legal remedy redress the same by a proceeding in the ourts at the expense of the State.

SPECIAL.

Muskingum Valley Bank.

pecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., February 5, 1874.

Charles W. Potwin, assignee of the Muskingum alley bank, gives notice that all claims against e bank will be paid in full on or after February 5th.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

ENGAGEMENT NEAR LERIDA.

MADRID, February 5.—The Minister of War has received intelligence of a desperate engagement near Lerida, between Republicans and Carlists. The latter were defeated with heavy loss in killed and wounded.

England.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, February 5.—The "Times" anticipates a large majority for the Conservatives in the English elections, but says the Scotch and Irish votes will turn the scale in favor of the Liberals.

END OF ASHANTEE WAR.

The following dispatch from the commander of the Ashantee expedition was received to-day by the Secretary of State for War: "All the white prisoners held by the Ashantees have been delivered to me. The King accepts my terms for a cessation of hostilities which he asked, and has agreed to pay an indemnity of two hundred thousand pounds. We halt for a few days, thirty miles from Coomassie."

Germany.

REICHSTAG OPENED BY SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

BERLIN, February 5.—The session of the Reichstag was opened to-day with a speech from the throne delivered by the Imperial Commissioenr. The Emperor regrets that he cannot attend the opening in person. He enumerates, as among the principal measures to be submitted during the session, bills relating to the army, the press, trades unions and marine jurisdiction. The speech concludes with an assurance that all nations of Europe are resolved to preserve peace.

ARCHBISHOP LEDOSCHOWSKI.

Herald Special.]

BERLIN, February 5.—Archbishop Ledochowski will be tried on the 11th inst., on no other charge except the refusal to pay fines. He may yet be released if the fines are paid. The Emperor has declined to intervene in the case, notwithstanding the great influences brought to bear in the Archbishop's favor.

Austria.

THE UNEMPLOYED OF VIENNA.

VIENNA, February 5.—Thirty thousand unemployed workmen of this city have petitioned the government for relief.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—Steamships State of Virginia and Elysia, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 5.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; 5-20s 65, 108⅛; do 67, 108¾; 10-40s 106½; new 5s, 102¾; New York Central 95⅜; Erie 45⅜; Erie preferred 69⅜.

PARIS, February 5.—Rentes, 58 francs 47½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 5.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 98⅛.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—Cotton easier at 7⅞@8⅛d; sales 10,000 bales; American 7,600 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Bacon—long clear middles 40s. Turpentine 36s. Others unchanged.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Rock Falls Through the Roof of a Baggage Car.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 5, 1874.

As the mail train this afternoon from Washington to Pittsburgh was passing through a cut at Woodville station, a large rock fell upon the baggage car, going clear through the car, roof, floor and all. A good deal of baggage was damaged. The train was delayed some time. Nobody was injured.

FIRE RECORD.

Alliance Rolling Mill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., February 5, 1874.

About 7:30 this evening, the buildings of the Alliance Rolling Mill Company were discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given and the steam fire engine got to the scene as quickly as possible. The firemen succeeded in saving about one-half of the mill. The damage to the machinery will be small. The property was insured for $34,500 in the following companies: Howard, Manhattan, Ætna, of New York, Standard, Atlantic, Safeguard, Phoenix, Imperial, Firemen's Fund, Alps and Home, of Ohio. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The cause of the fire was probably accidental.

Five Railroad Cars Burned—Seven Persons Injured.

CHICAGO, February 5.—The telegraph wires between here and Harvard, Ills., near which place an accident on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad occurred this morning, have not been working since shortly after the accident, and, beyond the fact that a passenger train was thrown from the track, and four coaches burned, no particulars can yet be obtained. Harvard is about sixty miles from Chicago, on the Wisconsin division of the Northwestern road.

CHICAGO, February 3.—A dispatch from Woodstock, Illinois, says there were in all seven persons injured by the accident on the Chicago and Northwestern road this morning, three of them badly. The accident was caused by a broken rail on the bridge at Kishwaukee, twenty-five miles north of Chicago. All the cars were thrown from the track and smashed. The passengers escaped by crawling through the windows. Three passenger coaches, one sleeper and the baggage car were burned. All the baggage was lost. The express car and a caboose car at the end of the train, only escaped destruction. It is impossible to give the names of the wounded at present.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 5.—In the House this morning, the following bills passed: Senate bill for appointment of a board of five Centennial commissioners for Ohio; House bill to forbid the appointment of the partners of prosecuting attorneys to defend criminals.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to amend the civil code so as to provide that the Court of Common Pleas or District Court may vacate or modify its own judgment or orders at the term at which the same was made, when such judgment was obtained by false testimony. The Senate bill providing that married women may sue or be sued alone, when the action concerns her separate property, or as partner in a mercantile business, or between her and her husband, makes her separate property liable for any judgment rendered therein against her.

The House bill increasing the fees of witnesses in civil cases was indefinitely postponed.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, northeast winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and possibly snow or rain. For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, northeast to southeast winds, falling barometer, threatening and rainy weather. For the Ohio and Lower Mississippi valleys and Upper Lakes, falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing northeasterly winds, with snow and possibly rain.

Philadelphia Meeting of Iron and Steel Manufacturers.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—The Mass Convention of the Iron and Steel Manufacturers effected a permanent organization this morning by the election of Samuel J. Reeves, of Philadelphia, President, E. B. Ward, of Detroit, Abraham A. Hewitt, of New York, S. M. Fulton, of Philadelphia, James J. Bennett and James Park, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Vice Presidents, James M. Swank, Secretary, and Charles Wheeler, Treasurer. It was moved that the National Association of Iron Manufacturers and the American Pig Iron Association, as consolidated, report to the Convention a committee consisting of five representatives from each of the following interests: Bar iron, plate iron, iron rail and pig iron trades. Agreed to.

The memorial read in committee last night was adopted and sent to Washington.

The following resolution was offered:

WHEREAS, The cost of iron in railroads and rolling stock is about one-third of the total cost of such roads; and,

WHEREAS, The demand for iron for railroad building is by far the largest upon which iron masters depend for their business; and,

WHEREAS, The mutual inter-dependence of railroads and iron makers, both as to construction on the one hand, and employment on the other, is such that there can be no cessation of one without a cessation of the other; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of this Association be appointed to consider whether the iron makers of the country, as a whole, can do anything to develop new railroads and cheapen the cost of their construction.

The resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Bennett moved the following:

Resolved, That the general policy of employing a portion of the national revenue in the improvement of national channels of trade and transportation, and of extending government aid to transcontinental lines of railroad, the construction of which involves greater risks and expense than private enterprise is willing to encounter, has been beneficial to the whole country, and we advise that such further aid be extended to unfinished national lines of road as will render productive the investments already made in them by the government and tend to improve the Western and Southern States through which they extend, to revive business and give employment to labor now idle, with other resulting benefits to the people at large.

Resolved, That the satisfactory progress of shipbuilding in the United States, and the especial activity in the construction of iron vessels for ocean commerce, is satisfactory evidence of the beneficial operation of the registry laws, which should not be changed so as to allow free trade in ships, to the serious detriment of this growing industry without conferring upon the carrying trade any real or permanent advantage.

The question was put upon the second resolution, as offered by Mr. Bennett, concerning shipbuilding, which resulted in its adoption.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

Chang and Eng.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—The physicians who went to North Carolina for the bodies of the Siamese twins, have returned. The examination will not take place for two or three days, and will then be conducted by the College of Physicians, privately, but a report will be furnished to the public. The bodies are in a good state of preservation.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor Woods, of Utah, has vetoed the memorial of the Legislature to Congress asking for a committee of investigation into the affairs of the Territory.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,484,727.

The customs receipts for the week ending January 31st, were: Boston, $324,544; New York, $2,440,343; Philadelphia, $185,734.

The small village of South Windham, Conn., has forty cases of small-pox and varioloid.

The steamship Calabria, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The famine in India is increasing. It is estimated that 150,000 natives are already distressed.

The National Grange, in session in St. Louis, has appropriated $3,000 to the State Grange of Iowa, in consideration of the great expense incurred by that Grange in relieving the wants of distressed brethren in Northwestern Iowa. Appropriations were also made of $2,000 to Minnesota, and $750 to Dakota.

By the burning Chris. Mehr's house, in Evansville, Ind., he and three of his children were burned to death and six other inmates were more or less injured.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT MONEY.

Express Officials Before the Appropriation Committee.

The Bienville Prize Case.

Death of Hon. Alfred Conkling.

Fight for Congressional Records.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS HAS HIS SAY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1874.

Adams Express Company's Bills.

The House Appropriation Committee, at their meeting this morning, heard a statement from Henry Sanford, General Superintendent of the Adams Express Company, and Messrs. Lovejoy and Shoemaker, prominent officials of the same company, in reference to carrying money for the government. Mr. Leopold represented the Treasury Department. The Express Company officials made a very fair case, and explained the facts in relation to the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars received for that duty. The committee, upon hearing the remarks of Mr. Sanford, were satisfied as to the accuracy of the statement of the cost, but still thought it was very high for the purposes of the government. Mr. Sanford said that the company had repeatedly asked for a more favorable contract, but that the department had refused to grant the request. The First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury were also examined as to the necessities of their offices in a clerical point of view. The former also made some statements in regard to the expenses of the National Loan fund.

Petitions from Pennsylvania.

A number of petitions from all parts of Pennsylvania have been received, asking a repeal of the second section of the act of June 6, 1872, providing for internal taxes. This section makes a reduction of 10 per cent. on iron and steel and certain other articles.

Bienville Prize Case.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day reversed their decision in regard to granting prize money to the officers and crew of the United States steamer Bienville, for the reason that it did not participate in the active operations in the attack on Mobile. One of the greatest causes of opposition to the bill is that it proposes to pay the prize money out of the naval pension fund, instead of by direct appropriation.

The Abolition of the Franking Privilege

has at least increased the revenues of the branch postoffice at the capitol. The sales of stamps to members now amount to seventy-five dollars a day.

Death of Senator Conkling's Father.

Senator Conkling this afternoon received a telegram announcing the death of his father at Utica, New York. He left to-night to attend the funeral. Alfred Conkling, the deceased, was born in Suffolk county, New York, in 1789, graduated at Union College and was admitted to the bar in 1812. In 1825 he was appointed Judge of the United States Court for the Northern district of New York. He was the author of several valuable works on law.

Mr. Chandler's Tea Party.

Senator Chandler is entertaining a distinguished party at his residence to-night, among whom are the President and Mrs. Grant.

Congressional Record Question.

The Senate and House are at a deadlock on the "Congressional Record" question. Hitherto the latter was allowed twenty-four copies to each member, and the former eighty. The Senators have now agreed to compromise on forty, but the House refuses to grant them.

Mr. Williams and the Judiciary Committee.

Attorney General Williams has addressed a very lengthy and somewhat sharp letter to the Senate Judiciary Committee on the subject of his recent nomination for Chief Justice. He maintains, in the letter, that all the charges made against him were proved to be groundless and, it is said, objects to the inquisitorial character alleged to have been given to the investigation into his acts by the committee. It would seem but just that the committee should immediately make public the letter.

If Senator Morton will accept, he will be designated to-morrow to fill the vacancy on the District Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C. February 5, 1874.

MR. CUSHING REPLIES TO MRS. GAINES.

Caleb Cushing has filed a bill against Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines, praying for a statement of account, that she may be decreed to pay such sums as may be due.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CANAL.

The commission appointed to examine and report upon the routes and surveys by which it is proposed to construct a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific, met to-day. The commission, accompanied by eminent engineers, will pass over the routes already surveyed, and report upon the feasibility of the work proposed. This additional survey will occupy about two months.

Great Religious Revival.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., February 5, 1874.

There is a great religious revival here; sixty baptized in the Disciples Church. There are twenty-five converts at the English Lutheran Church, sixty at the Methodist Church, in the Fifth ward, twenty at the Evangelical Association Church, fifty at the Methodist Church in Salona, six miles west of here. A series of evening meetings will begin at the Baptist Church next week.

Catholic Mission at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 5, 1874.

The mission which has been going on for the last two weeks at the Catholic Cathedral, was concluded last night by an eloquent lecture delivered by Father Damon, of Chicago. Several eminent Jesuit divines have been here during the mission.

LIZZIE SCHUETTLER ACQUITTED.

End of the Brauenlein Murder Trial.

Argument of the Counsel for the Prosecution—Charge of the Judge—The Jury Absent Three Hours—Their Verdict "Not Guilty."

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met yesterday morning at nine o'clock, Judges Sterrett and Stowe on the bench. The District Attorney, Colonel T. M. Bayne, made the argument for the prosecution in the case of Lizzie Schuettler, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Brauenlein—a case which has occupied the entire time of the court during its past four sessions, and the progress of which has been watched with the greatest interest by the public.

THEORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Colonel Bayne reviewed the evidence at length, pointing out the incentive or motives which induced the foul crime; the overwhelming facts in relation to the finding of the property of the victim in the house of the prisoner; the finding of the bloody bodice and petticoat in the cess pool of Lizzie's house on Mount Washington, and the discovery of the key in a table in Lizzie's house, which unlocked the door of Mrs. Mrs. Brauenlein's room. The theory of the Commonwealth was that the murder was committed between six and eight o'clock on Thursday evening—during those two hours when no one knew of Lizzie's whereabouts, and that she stole the goods found in her possession the same evening. He contended that a clear case had been made out, and that the verdict must be of acquittal or murder committed in perpetration of a robbery. He also stated that Judge Sterrett had called attention to the fact that the new Constitution provided for the commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment. This was a happy result, which no man in the Commonwealth would object to, and would do away with men's scruples as to rendering a verdict involving the life of a prisoner, as only in extreme cases hereafter would a man be executed in Pennsylvania. The argument occupied over an hour.

CHARGE OF THE JUDGE.

At the conclusion of Col. Bayne's argument, Judge Sterrett charged the jury. He explained the various counts in the indictment and defined the degrees of murder. Under the statute reenacted in 1860, all murders by poison, or by lying in wait, or in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate, any arson, rape, robbery or burglary, are of the first degree—murder under any other circumstance is murder of the second degree. The jury was also enlightened as to manslaughter, which is murder committed without malice, but a distinction is made because voluntary manslaughter very often amounts to murder. There must be no malice whatever; it must be done in the heat of passion. If the deceased was killed in the perpetration of a robbery or wilfully and with premeditation, then the verdict must be murder of the first degree. The court here affirmed the point of the counsel for the defense, that if the killing was done by the prisoner during an altercation, in the heat of passion, the verdict must be murder of the second degree, or manslaughter. His Honor then briefly reviewed the evidence and reminded the jury that they must apply the facts to the law in determining their verdict.

The learned Judge frequently adverted to his charge in the Lynch murder trial. The delivery of the charge occupied an hour.

THE JURY RETIRE.

At half past twelve o'clock P. M. the jury retired to deliberate on a verdict. In about two hours they returned for instruction, which being given them, they again retired.

"NOT GUILTY."

About four o'clock the officer in charge notified the Court that the jury had agreed upon a verdict, and as they filed into the box, every ear was on the alert, and the crowd with 'bated breath awaited the announcement of the verdict. The magic words "not guilty" were pronounced by the foreman, at first, electrifying the spectators, and soon evoking a murmur of approval, which was checked by the cries. Lizzie Schuettler sat in the box unmoved, but when the verdict was announced, her eyes lit up as if in triumph. Subsequently, when the court announced that she was at liberty to depart, she left the prisoner's box, and with an elastic step mingled with her friends, who extended her their hearty congratulations, first taking leave of her counsel and Warden Smith, all of whom she heartily thanked for their kindness.

Mr. Kennedy and the Colored Men.

Prothonotary Kennedy is said to be the county official who promised a position to the colored people if they would secure his nomination at the primaries, and then went back on his promise. The officer in question promised a clerkship to the colored men, but as soon as he secured the office he contemptuously refused to keep his promise.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

The above statement does Mr. Kennedy gross injustice. He did not "go back on his promise." The promise was a conditional one—that the applicant should be fit for the position, the Prothonotary himself to be the judge. There were several applicants among colored citizens, but no one possessed the requisite qualifications. The Prothonotary based his judgment on written applications, the originals of which he retains in his possession, and will produce, if necessary. The promise is also in writing, and there can be no mistaking its character.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

EX-MAYOR McCARTHY THE DEFENDANT.

Old Watch-House Docket's Alleged to be Missing—Information Upon "Belief"—Marshall Swartzwelder Raises a Legal Point—Bail Given for Court—McCarthy's House Searched—Return "Nulla Bona."

Considerable talk was occasioned yesterday afternoon by the report that an information had been made before Alderman McMasters charging ex-Mayor William C. McCarthy and Robert Graham, formerly police captain, with the larceny of certain books belonging to the city. Both parties, on being notified, repaired to the office of the magistrate and found the information in the following words:

"That William C. McCarthy and Robert Graham, of said city, did feloniously steal, take and carry away from a certain building in said city, two books, dockets and journals then and there, being the property of the said city of Pittsburgh, and of great value, to-wit: Of the value of fifty dollars, which books, dockets and journals had been before that time kept by the proper officers of the city of Pittsburgh, and contained accounts of costs taxed, fines and forfeitures received, together with the record of the disposition of cases arising from the violation of the laws and ordinances of said city, which accounts, entries and statements were and are of great value so the said city of Pittsburgh and to the citizens and people thereof."

The information is signed and sworn to by John B. Timmony, and he sets forth that "he is informed and believes" the statement to be true.

THE PROSECUTOR.

The information was drawn up in a neat handwriting, and upon inquiry the Alderman stated that it was the penmanship of Mr. John Ross, ex-Secretary of the late Water Commission. The party subscribing to the oath, Mr. John B. Timmony, is an ex-policeman, and now, we believe, an officer of one of our county courts. Mr. Timmony is not unknown to fame in police matters. He has always been active and energetic in his business, and is prompt in executing any orders in his line.

BAIL AT HAND.

William B. Hays and Felix C. Negley, Esqs., well known citizens, promptly offered themselves as bail for the parties, Mr. Hays for Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Negley for Mr. Graham. Mr. McCarthy stated that he desired to have the hearing in the case fixed at as early a period as possible, and named half-past eight o'clock this morning, but first desired to have his attorney, Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., present. Mr. Swartzwelder was at once sent for. Both the defendants were indignant at the prosecution, and anxious for an early hearing on the charge, so that full publicity could be given it.

WHAT MR. SWARTZWELDER SAYS.

Mr. Swartzwelder was found by the messenger, at the depot, about going to his residence, and he soon arrived at the alderman's office.

He at once asked for the information, saying: "What new election dodge is this?"

Messrs. McCarthy and Graham then retired, leaving the matter in the hands of their attorney and bondsmen. When Mr. Swartzwelder had concluded the reading of the document, the following

INTERESTING COLLOQUY

occured.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Well, 'Squire, what do you propose to do with this election paper?

'Squire—Well, it will take the usual course.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Are you in the habit of taking informations such as this—made by a party knowing nothing of the facts contained—upon information received?

Squire—Yes, sir; every day. The District Attorney has frequently made them out.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Well, they will not do. Suppose we put the prosecutor upon cross-examination, as we have a right to do, what can he prove to sustain the information?

Squire—He must bring the proof to substantiate his allegations.

A LEGAL NUT TO CRACK.

Mr. Swartzwelder—In cases of criminal prosecution the magistrate can hold to bail without hearing the defense, and it is only practice that has grown into custom to hear the defendant's testimony. You are not bound to do it, and the defendant has no legal right to it.

Squire—But we could not hold unless the prosecutor swears positively to the allegations and shows probable guilt.

Swartzwelder—But you can't take an information unless the prosecutor swears positively to the statements set forth in the information.

Squire—The District Attorney has made out and offered prosecutions upon "information and belief."

A CLOAK TO HIDE IN.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Well, he may do it because it has been the practice, but the court will not sustain it. The fact is it is a cloak to hide the real prosecutor, who don't want to appear in it and assume the responsibility. It is a dodge by which a coward and rascal will hide himself. I'll take this information and have a decision upon the point at once.

Squire—I wish you would, Mr. Swartzwelder; if it is not lawful I want to know it.

Mr. Swartzwelder—We will waive a hearing in this matter, and give bail for court.

Messrs. Hays and Negley then signed the bail bond.

Before leaving the office Mr. Swartzwelder said to the 'Squire, "Just endorse this as a dirty electioneering dodge—it is so thin as to be transparent."

MR. M'CARTHY'S HOUSE SEARCHED.

During the time that Mr. McCarthy was awaiting the arrival of his attorney and a disposition of the case—when virtually under arrest—officer Henry McCoy, with officer Blondin as aid, visited the residence of the ex-Mayor armed with a formidable document, of which the following is a copy:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to H. C. McCoy or any Constable, Greeting:

WHEREAS, information and complaint have this day been made to Samuel McMasters, Esq., an Alderman in and for the said city, on the oath of John B. Timmony, that the following articles—that is to say two books, docket journal—were lately stolen and carried away from Municipal Hall, and that he doth suspect the said stolen goods, or some part thereof, are concealed in the house or office of Wm. C. McCarthy, of the said city of Pittsburgh, these are therefore to command you forthwith to make diligent search in the day time, in the house of the said Wm. C. McCarthy for the said stolen goods; and if you find the same, or any part thereof, that then you secure the said stolen goods, and bring the person in whose custody you find the same, before the said Alderman, or some other Justice of the Peace in and for the said county, to be examined concerning the premises, and further to be dealt with according to law.

Witness my hand and seal, this 5th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

SAMUEL MCMASTERS.

The return of the officer made upon the back of the search warrant is as follows:

Allegheny county, ss: Served the within search warrant by searching the house of William C. McCarthy, situate on Roberts street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and none of the within named goods found on the premises. So answers.

February 5, 1874. H. C. MCCOY.

ALLEGHENY POLITICS.

Ward Suggestive Meetings

The Republicans or the Seventh ward, Allegheny, have suggested the following gentlemen for the several offices named:

Select Council—Julius Scharnke, C. C. Hax, Wm. Eberhardt. Common Council—Frank Hoff, Anton Schmitt, Charles Goettman, G. H. Biber, Adam Stark. School Directors—M. Haworth, S. Ashworth. Judge of Election—George Kretz, Jr. Inspectors—S. Zang, J. Luckhampt, J. Hildebrand. Election Assessor—J. Blind, Ferdinand Erck. Constable—V. Guentling, George Roesch, P. Roth.

The Tenth ward Republicans have suggested the following ticket:

Mayor—Alfred Slack. Select Council—Henry Krefling, George Susman. Common Council—J. O. S Golden, George O. Kimberlin, Jacob Born, C. B. Welty. Director of the Poor—T. F. Grubbs. Assessor—Morgan Z. Evans. Assistant Assessor—James Hoag, Sr., Phillip Steinmiller, Charles Stimple. School Directors—Joseph McNaugher, J. O. S. Golden. Judge of Election—Richard Thomas. Inspectors—Wm. Bucher, Wm. B. Hewitt, Charles Stimpel. Election Assessor—Morgan Z. Evans. Constable—C. Wallace, P. Conway, William Bowers.

The colored voters of Allegheny will meet in delegate convention on the 13th inst., at a place to be hereafter selected, to unite their strength.

The Republicans of the Fifth ward held a meeting at the school house last evening, at which the names of the following gentlemen were suggested for the offices named:

Select Council, Wm. Heagy; Common Council, S. A. Johnson; W. C. Cooke, D. F. Agnew; School Directress, Miss M. Glass.

The Republicans of the First ward held a suggestion meeting at the school house, and approved of the following names for consideration at Saturday's primaries:

Mayor—Alfred Slack, Wm. Stuart, Isaac Bigby, George F. Comley, James E. Strickler, David L. Smith, and George Moul.

Select Council—J. E. McKelvey and A. McFarland.

Common Council—George F. McLain, William Thompson, B. F. Jones, and Henry M. Long.

Director of the Poor—Joseph F. Neely, Henry Pratt, Benjamin Bakewell.

School Directors—Joshua Rhodes, C. A. Carpenter, Dr. John Hamilton, C. Yeager, Wm. Stewart, Dr. D. N. Rankin, and A. H. English.

Judge of Election—Austin L. Clark.

Inspectors—Henry Crawford and John McCrapin.

Election Assessor—James Crawford.

Constable—Samuel Ferguson.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE drove yard nuisance in the Second ward, Allegheny, will likely be made an issue in the coming Councilmanic election in that city.

A BOY, named Fox, and aged fourteen years, had one of his legs horribly crushed yesterday morning in the machinery at Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s mills. His parents reside at Pine Creek.

RESIDENTS on Pike and contiguous streets continue to raid on the coal trains of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The officers of the road are determined to abate the nuisance.

THE robbery of Robinson's Bank, at Conneautville, a few nights since, was perpetrated by masked burglars, who overpowered and gagged the clerk, robbed the safe and decamped.

THE contract for printing the annual report of the city officers of Allegheny, for 1873, and also for printing blank books for the Treasurer's office, has been awarded to Messrs. Ogden & Vance, at 531 90.

THE Messrs. C. & J. Cherry, of this city, have effected a sale, for the Kingston Mining and Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania, of 800 acres of coal land on the Illinois river, for $300,000, to James Darlow et al., of Chicago.

A CRAZY man, supposed to have escaped from Dixmont, was picked up by the police in Allegheny yesterday, in a state of suffering. Secretary McGonnigle, of the Board of Poor Guardians, had him sent to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

A TELEGRAM was received yesterday from Triumph, Pa., stating that Joseph King, of Pittsburgh fire company No. 75 or 76 was burned to death at that place on Wednesday night. We have no companies No. 75 or 76, nor is Joseph King known among our firemen.

As a thief with an arm load of harness was slyly decamping early yesterday morning through the door of Munn & Grier's stables, on Magee street, a bottle thrown by a stableman startled from his slumbers, caused the burglar to drop his booty and take to his heels.

MR. ALLEN STUART, who has held the position of Market Constable of Allegheny for years, died late on Wednesday night, some hours after the Market Committee had re-elected him for another term. He was a faithful and efficient officer. His demise will be sincerely regretted.

AT THE Republican primary election to be held tomorrow, in the Eighteenth ward, a candidate for Select Council is to be nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. David Kirk. J. Harvey Jones and S. M. Kier were suggested at a meeting, held on the 3d inst., as candidates for nominations.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

New Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market.

HALL'S

PATENT

BANK SAFE!

Is the ONLY One of which More Than

1,000

HAVE BEEN SOLD,

and NOT ONE OF THEM EVER ROBBED BY BURGLARS.

Wherever known and used the universal expression is similar to that contained in the following letter from a prominent Banker in Central Pennsylvania:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Bellefonte, Pa., December 20, 1873.

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY,
Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of our order given some three months since for one of your celebrated Burglar Proof Safes, it is proper that we should state that your gentlemanly agent has just succeeded in placing the same in position, within the fire proof vault lately erected in our new Banking House.

Previous to giving the order we had considered the subject for some time, without having come to any definite conclusion, until the arrival of your agent with his "Model Burglar."

His perfect familiarity with its workings and the minute account he gave of its good qualities disarmed me of all further objections.

Notwithstanding the price seemed rather formidable in addition to other expenses incurred in the erection and furnishing of the building.

It however, gives us pleasure to say that we have thus far no reason to regret having had the interview which resulted with the purchasing, and at this writing are of the opinion that no misrepresentation has been made, but that it has fully come up to the description given by him. We think we shall hereafter feel assured that our valuables will be entirely out of the reach of burglars. Without any disposition to underrate the works of others in this line, we do not hesitate to say that the specimen you have given us will compare favorably with any Safe manufactured in this country of which we have any knowledge, both in principle of construction and workmanship.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
E. C. HUMES,
President.

Similar expressions of approval are almost daily being received by some of the nine branches of this Company, established in the principal cities of the country, Pittsburgh being one of the number.

A large assortment constantly arriving and for sale by

Hall's Safe and Lock Co

93 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

345 and 347 Broadway	New York.
70 Hanover street	Boston, Mass.
147 and 149 Dearborn street	Chicago, Ill.
302 North Fourth street	St. Louis, Mo.
182 Superior street	Cleveland, Ohio.
93 Smithfield street	Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. E. Cor. Fifth and Main sts.	Louisville, Ky.
537 Market street	San Francisco, Cal.
69 West Fourth street	Cincinnati, O.

☞ *Second-hand Safes for sale at very low prices.*

THE ELECTION

Mayor's Proclamation Issued.

Opinion of R. B. Carnahan, Esq.—A Question About the Controllership.

In another column, this morning, we publish the proclamation of Mayor Blackmore for an election on the seventeenth inst. The action of the Mayor as will be seen by the subjoined, is based upon an opinion from his attorney, R. B. Carnahan, Esq. In connection therewith, the Mayor's statement, accompanying the proclamation, is also given. It will be seen from the proclamation that a Controller is to be elected, according to the Mayor's opinion, for the unexpired term of Mr. McGowan, resigned, and also for a full term to commence in 1875. This is a question that has not heretofore been publicly discussed but, privately, it has for some time past puzzled the officials and attorneys. It is claimed that Mr. Snodgrass was elected by Councils to hold until his successor be chosen at the next general election. The ordinance so providing was formed under the old Constitution under which December next would be the time for the general election. Under the new Constitution the election is held in February, leaving as is claimed, an unexpired time to fill. In what shape this question will put the Controllership remains to be seen. Following is Mr. Carnahan's communication:

PITTSBURGH, February 5, 1874.

Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIR: On the 10th day December last in response to your request for my opinion on the subject, I advised you to withhold your proclamation for an election for city officers, in the absence of any election law making provision for carrying into effect the requirements of the new Constitution on the subject of the elections. The Legislature having since that time passed a general election law supplying what was needed to give to the constitutional provisions a practical operation, the question still remains, whether an election in this city for regular terms of office on the third Tuesday of February, inst., is contemplated by the Constitution.

On this question you have again requested my opinion, and I have no hesitation in answering it in the negative. The question, however, is one which cannot be satisfactorily settled or settled at all, otherwise than by judicial determination, and it can be brought before the courts as well after the election as before, for their title to office will be involved and the question of the validity of the election directly presented. Notwithstanding my own strongly entertained convictions on the subject, I cannot advise you as the Chief Magistrate of the city to withhold the proclamation under the present circumstances, merely because I think the election should not be held at this time. Neither you nor your legal advisor is an authorized expounder of the constitution, and we ought not to take the responsibility either by acts of commission or omission of solving in advance judicial questions of great magnitude and popular interest which will inevitably come before the courts in some form, and at a day probably not far distant. As both political parties, embracing or representing the whole people, are making preparations for holding an election for city officers on the third Tuesday of the present month, I would advise you to give the usual notice, by proclamation, whatever your opinion or mine may be as to the validity of the proposed election. The proclamation can do no harm in any event, and will not effect the legal question involved as to the validity of the election.

Yours respectfully,
R. B. CARNAHAN.

THE MAYOR'S ANSWER.

THE MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 5, 1874.

In pursuance of the advice given in the above letter, I have issued and directed to be published in the official papers of the city of Pittsburgh, a proclamation for the election of city officers and Councilmen.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

ELSEWHERE in our columns will be found a lette from the President of the First National Bank o Bellefonte, Pa., speaking of the superior quality o the justly celebrated Hall's Patent Dovetailed Burglar Proof Safes in comparison with others that he had used and examined. Bankers are proverbially noted for their jealously and cautiousness displayed in the general adoption of any so called improvement in their security for funds and for the safe keeping of valuables left with them, and the adoption of any particular style or make of bank safes by a very large number of them is conclusive evidence that it contains some one or more superior qualities peculiar to itself, and which to them appears to be the "ne plus ultra" of security.

This premise being granted, and the fact admitted that more than one thousand of these safes have been sold, and not one of them ever robbed by burglars, is proof positive of their superior style and quality of workmanship—a fact not to be lost sight of by those interested in the safe keeping of funds or other valuables.

During the last few months an entire reorganization has been made in the extensive works of this company, much new machinery added (mostly for doing special kinds of work), a more complete division of labor than ever before; a large supply of rare material, at low prices, has been laid in, and, at short notice, any size or pattern of safe can be supplied, from the smallest parlor safe that adorns the drawing room to the safe deposit safe that contains its thousands of smaller safes inside.

Grocers' Circular.

I have now in print another edition of my Trade Circular and Price Current, the most complete work of the kind in the country, alphabetically arranged, with prices in full to all articles included. Every Grocer and Flour Dealer should have one. Those that are not regular customers of the house will please send their names for circular, which will be sent to dealers Free of Charge, by return mail.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

RISING SUN, IN BARRELS!

Orders for this Flour, in Bags or Barrels will be Filled Promptly this week. Prices remain firm, with a prospect of an advance by the 15th inst.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.

BOARD OF REVISION.

Reports From the First and Second Wards Received.

The Board of Revisors met yesterday morning, Mr. Speer temporarily in the chair, subsequently the President, Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. M. Carney presented the report of the valuations of the First ward, but after considerable discussion it was referred back to the committee for correction.

Mr. James Irwin presented the report of the committee from the Second Ward, and Secretary Phelps proceeded to read the same.

Among the property on which assessments were increased was a lot $1331, Grant street, belonging to Montgomery's heir, in which the assessment was raised from $18,850 to $1,150,856.

The Secretary did not understand this, but Mr. Irwin explained that the decimal point was on the wrong side, and the extra figure was put in inadvertently.

Mr. Lewis moved that the report be referred to a special committee for revision. Carried.

Messrs. Lewis, Taylor, and Swift were appointed the committee.

The First ward report, after being corrected, was then taken up, and on motion approved.

Adjourned.

SUSPENSION OF THE CONNELLSVILLE COKE TRADE.

Five Thousand Men Thrown Out of Employment.

Owing to an advance in freight demanded for coke coming over the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad of over one-half cent per bushel, the entire coke trade has suspended. Owing to the depression in business, and the low price for coke, the shippers cannot stand this advance—thus compelling them to stop their works, and throw out of employment five thousand men in the dead of winter. There has been no money in the business for some time, but the shippers and manufacturers have kept their men employed in order that they might make a living. This advance in freight is more than they can stand, as they allege, and hence the suspension.

Pittsburghers in Luck.

The Marquette "Mining Journal" says: We are informed, reliably, that what promises to be a most valuable discovery of micaceous specular ore, has been made on a leasehold in Section 2, near the Kloman mine. This lease is owned by S. S. Burt, of this city, Mr. North, of Portage Lake, and parties in Pittsburgh. The vein has been uncovered for a width of about 20 feet, and though considerably mixed with rock, the ore is of a very fine quality and will doubtless become cleaner if not entirely free of mixture when worked down below the surface.

TEAS&COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273
275
T.C.JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT

Flour, Grocery and Tea House

BUY THE GREAT

White River Flour

Guaranteed to Make More and Better Bread than any Flour in the country for the money. Twenty-five cents per Barrel Allowed on Flour if Paid within Ten Days from Date of Bill.

One Per Cent. Discount on all other Goods.

☞ NO RETAIL STORE connected with this Establishment.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE—ON APRIL 1ST, a House with 4 or 5 Rooms; must be within twenty minutes walk of the Postoffice. Address stating terms and location, J. W. B., Commercial office.

WANTED—ENGAGEMENT—BY AN experienced Civil and Mining Engineer. Good references. Address J. O. REDINGTON, Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pa.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchange for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. O. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED, LOST or Stolen from the premises of Mrs. William Forse, Fifth avenue, Shady Side, a dun colored Alderney Cow, of medium size and tips of horns cut off. Upon her return to the above premises, or any information that will lead to her return, the above reward will be paid by MILLER, FORSE & CO., at 221 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MONEY TO LOAN—ON Bond and Mortgage. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WOOD WORKING MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Boilers and Mechanical Supplies. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any other House, and warranted. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—STOCK and Fixtures of a first-class Dry Goods and Grocery Store, situated on line of Railroad, easy access to city, having a large trade. Stock light. For further particulars address "Merchant," Livermore, Pa. ws

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED HOTEL—The Proprietor of the old and well-known "St. Charles Hotel," Pittsburgh, desirous of retiring from business, offers at private sale the Furniture, Fixtures, Stock, etc., of that establishment, also of the well furnished Bar-room attached. The House is well supplied with everything needed in carrying on a first-class hotel. If not sold at private sale by the 20th inst., a public auction will be arranged for on or about the 1st of February. Apply, or address, HARRY SHIRLS, Pittsburgh. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling House, with Basement, No. 101 Liberty street, Burgess' Row. Apply to JAMES E. LEDLIE, No. 103 Liberty street. tf

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK Warehouse, No. 121 Second avenue, near Wood street. Inquire of BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO., 33 Wood street.

FOR RENT—VACANT LOT—40X75 feet, corner Liberty and Pitt streets, near foot of Fifth avenue and Diamond Market. Inquire at No. 157 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—THE NOVELTY WORKS Property, corner First avenue and Grant street. For length and terms of lease, inquire of A. D. SMITH, 17 Park street, Allegheny city. tf

FOR RENT—ONE LARGE AND ONE small Room in second story of Commerce Building. Apply at National Bank of Commerce, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue.

FOR RENT—FINE LARGE OFFICES and House of 9 Rooms, at No. 108 Fourth avenue, a few doors below Smithfield street. Inquire of WM S. MILLER, 160 Fourth avenue. MWF

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—CORNER Water street and Cherry alley, for rent low. Immediate possession given. D. W. C. BIDWELL, corner Water street and Cherry alley.

FOR RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A Frame Dwelling House on Center avenue, near Kirkpatrick street, containing 5 Rooms and Finished Attic. Nicely finished and in good order. Rent $20 per month. For particulars apply at No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—TWO DWELLING HOUSES of four rooms each, on Mary street, one of five rooms on John street, one of three rooms on Woolslair's alley, one of four rooms on Thirty-eighth street. Immediate possession given. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the late firm of RIPLEY & CO., Glass Manufacturers, was dissolved on the 29th day of January last, the accounts of which will be settled by GEORGE DUNCAN, a late member of the firm, who will continue the Manufacturing of Glass as heretofore as DUNCAN & CO.
DANIEL C. RIPLEY,
GEORGE DUNCAN.
Pittsburgh, South Side, January 29, 1874.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—SECOND AND THIRD Story Front Rooms, well furnished, with first-class Board, at No. 148 Third avenue.

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK AND CLEVELAND GAS COAL COMPANY, 384 Penn Avenue.—This Company is now ready to redeem its Circulating Notes (denomination of $5 and $10), due in February, 1874, on presentation at this office.

WM. A. McINTOSH, President.
Pittsburgh, February 4, 1874.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY. Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would notify all persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA. Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the Buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or postoffice order to the undersigned,

FRED'K. FRALEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CANDIDATES.

☞ FOR MAYOR—

DAVID KIRK,

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR MAYOR—

ALFRED SLACK,

OF SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of Allegheny.

☞ FOR CONTROLLER—

CHARLES P. DUFF,

THIRTEENTH WARD.

☞ FOR CITY CONTROLLER—

R. M. SNODGRASS,

SEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

REPUBLICAN

City Conventions.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
PITTSBURGH, February 2, 1874.

In accordance with resolutions adopted by this Committee, the REPUBLICAN Voters of the City of Pittsburgh are hereby requested to meet at the usual places for holding Elections, on

Saturday, February 7, 1874,

Between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M., and Elect in each Election District ONE DELEGATE to each of the following Conventions, to wit:

Convention No. 1—MAYOR.

To be composed of ONE DELEGATE from each Election District to nominate one candidate for Mayor. This Convention to meet at Old City Hall, Market street.

Convention No. 2—TREASURER.

To be composed of ONE DELEGATE from each Election District to nominate one candidate for Treasurer. This Convention to meet in the Common Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, Smithfield street.

Convention No. 3—CONTROLLER.

To be composed of ONE DELEGATE from each Election District to nominate one candidate for Controller. This Convention to meet in Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, Smithfield street.

These Conventions will assemble at the places designated above,

On MONDAY, February 9th, 1874,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

This Primary Election shall be held by the Republican Election Officers, and in cases of vacancies the same shall be filled by the remaining Republican Members of the Board. NONE BUT KNOWN REPUBLICANS ARE TO BE ALLOWED TO VOTE.

By order of the Committee,

ROBERT C. ELLIOTT, Chairman.
JOHN W. RIDDELL, Vice
JOSEPH W. LEWIS, Chairmen.
M. F. EGAN,
WM. J. DIEHL, Secretaries.
J. D. FLEMING,

DISSOLUTION!

The Firm of WALLACE, CAVITT & CO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. M. CAVITT and A. W. POLLOCK retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled at the old stand, No. 39 Wood street.

R. P. WALLACE,
A. M. CAVITT,
A. W. POLLOCK.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1874.

J. C. KIRKPATRICK............R. P. WALLACE.

R. P. Wallace & Co.,

Successors to WALLACE, CAVITT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS IN

OIL LAMPS,

Chandeliers, Glassware, &c.,

39 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE CARD it will be seen that the firm of WALLACE, CAVITT & CO. has been dissolved by the withdrawal of A. M. Cavitt and A. W. Pollock, taking effect February 2, 1874, and that the remaining partner, R. P. Wallace, has associated with him F. C. Kirkpatrick, (the former proprieter and original founder of this house over twenty years ago,) under the name and style of R. P. WALLACE & CO., to continue the business.

Thanking our friends for their very liberal patronage in the past, and respectfully soliciting a continuance in the future, we are,

Yours respectfully,
R. P. WALLACE & CO.
TUF

FOR SALE.

YOUGH HOUSE,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Being about to retire from business, I will sell all the Furniture, Billiard Tables and Household Effects of the above well known Hotel by private contract, or if not so disposed of, by Public Sale on the 26TH OF MARCH NEXT.

DAVID MAHANEY.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,

231 LIBERTY STREET.

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION IN THE BEST INFORMED QUARTERS SEEMS TO INDICATE AN EARLY ADVANCE IN CANNED GOODS; ALREADY THERE HAS BEEN A STIFFENING IN PRICES IN SOME ARTICLES IN EASTERN CITIES. IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT THAT THE FRUIT CROP OF LAST SEASON WAS FAR BELOW THE AVERAGE; OF PEACHES ALONE THERE WAS ONE-THIRD LESS PACKED THAN IN 1872, AND THE FALLING OFF IN SMALL FRUITS WAS EVEN GREATER. HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE GENERAL DISARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS LAST FALL, THIS WOULD HAVE CAUSED A MODERATE ADVANCE SOME TIME AGO. IN ADDITION TO THIS THE STOCK OF DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS IS LOWER AT THE PRESENT TIME THAN IT HAS BEEN FOR YEARS, AND MUST SOON BE ENTIRELY OUT OF THE MARKET, SO THAT TAKING EVERYTHING INTO CONSIDERATION WE THINK WE ARE SAFE IN ADVISING OUR FRIENDS WHO HANDLE THIS CLASS OF GOODS AND WHO ARE IN NEED OF STOCK TO MAKE THEIR PURCHASES AT ONCE. WE ARE STILL SELLING AT OLD PRICES, WITH A VERY LIBERAL DISCOUNT OFF FOR CASH. SINCE WE HAVE INAUGURATED THIS CLEARANCE SALE, AT CLOSE PRICES, OUR SUCCESS HAS BEEN VERY FLATTERING, BUT WE STILL HAVE BARGAINS FOR ALL WHO MAY COME. WE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR STOCKS OF

Canned Goods, American Pickles,
French Mustard, Jellies and Jams,
Tomato, Walnut and
Mushroom Ketchups,
French and American Sardines.

We are the only manufacturers of the

BANNER BAKING POWDER.

We Import direct from England

Coleman's Double Superfine Mustard,
Morton's Prize Medal Pickles, Seven Varieties.

We are the Manufacturers' Agent for

Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio,
Enoch Morgan's Sons' Hand Sapolio,
Enoch Morgan's Sons' Century Soap,
The Rising Sun Stove Polish,
American Dairy Salt, Small Bags.
Imperial Russian Mustard, Horse Radish Flavor,
Rocky Mountain Bath Brick.

We sell at Manufacturers' Own Prices the following:

Burnett's Unrivalled Flavoring Extracts,
The Halford Table Sauce,
John Preston's Chocolates, Broma and Cocoa.

A personal inspection will repay you.

Warehouse, Sample Room and Office,

231 LIBERTY STREET.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

OFFER A LARGE NEW STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Notions,

SMALL WARES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, YARNS.

Standard AA and Extra Heavy XXX Blue and Brown Drills, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds.

STATEMENT OF THE

Pennsylvania Insurance Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1873:

Full Paid Cash Capital		$115,800 00
Authorized Capital		300,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$119,122 32	
Stocks	3,126 00	
Cash on hand and in Bank	17,718 18	
Individual and Ag't's Accounts and Uncollected Premiums	12,974 04	
Bills Receivable secured by Mortgage Collateral	170 00	
Real Estate and Office Furniture	640 50	
Interest Due	708 66	
Interest Accrued not Due	2,031 62	
		$156 490 32
LIABILITIES.		
Due on Book Accounts	$ 227 63	
Dividends	994 00	
Losses Adjusted not Due	3,400 00	
		$ 4,621 23
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$ 61,652 21	
Interest	10,581 51	
		$ 72,233 72
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses	$ 22,778 91	
Taxes, City and State	1,356 59	
Salaries, Printing, Rent and other Expenses	5,583 44	
Commissions	7,284 09	
Returned Premiums	1,939 00	
Reinsurance	388 52	
Dividends	6,583 33	
		$ 45,813 88

MWF THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

Dissolution of Copartnership

The Firm existing under the name of L. G. GRAFF & CO., is hereby dissolved, EDWIN A. GRAFF withdrawing from the firm by mutual consent. The business will be settled by L. G. GRAFF, 376 Penn avenue.

L. G. GRAFF,
E. A. GRAFF.

Pittsburgh, February 3, 1874.

L. G. GRAFF CONTINUES UNDER same style and same place as heretofore.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of RANDOLPH & ADOLPHUS has been dissolved by mutual consent, WOLFE ADOLPHUS having disposed of his interest to PETER F. RANDOLPH, who will pay all claims and collect all debts due the late concern.

PETER F. RANDOLPH,
WOLFE ADOLPHUS.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM I cordially recommend PETER F. RANDOLPH to all my friends and patrons.

WOLFE ADOLPHUS.

Pittsburgh, February 4, 1874.

NOTICE.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between MARK W. WATSON, JOHN McM. KING and JOHN H. McKELVY, under the firm name of

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

Was dissolved on the 28th day of January, 1874, by JOHN H. McKELVY retiring from the firm. The business will be continued as heretofore, under the name of WM. McCULLY & CO.

MARK W. WATSON,
JOHN McM. KING.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING SOLD his interest in the firm of WM. McCULLY & CO., to the remaining members, Mark W. Watson and John McM. King, respectfully recommends them to the consideration of his friends.

JOHN H. McKELVY.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1874.

Wm. B. Hays & Son,

PORK PACKERS,

Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,

Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.

Curers of the Celebrated

Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Hams

281 AND 283 LIBERTY STREET.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

Ætna Insurance Co

HARTFORD, CONN.,

On the 31st Day of December, A. D., 1873.

ASSETS AT MARKET VALUE.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 503,600 00
Cash in hands of Agents and in transit	621,292 66
Real Estate	405,000 00
Mortgage Bonds	1,080,325 00
Bank and Trust Company Stocks	1,225,180 00
Railroad Stocks	543,673 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	91,311 00
Loans on Collaterals	87,447 70
United States, State and City Stocks and other Securities	1,178,095 83
	$5,735,925 79
LIABILITIES.	
Claims for Losses not Due and Unadjusted	$ 214,876 65
NET ASSETS:	$5,521,049 14
Losses Paid in 54 Years, Over	$40,000,000
Losses Paid in the past 2 Years	11,000,000

S. S. CARRIER, Agent,

1p 59 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE INEXHAUSTIBLE
MAGIC INKSTAND
LONDON

PRODUCES INK FOR EVERY DAY USE FOR 100 YEARS, BY SIMPLY ADDING WATER.

(This apparatus contains a chemical product hitherto unknown in the Arts.)

FOR SALE BY

R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,

62 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.,

AND ALL STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS.

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of $2.

D. McMillan & Co.,

359 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have in Store for Sale WHEAT, OATS, CORN, RYE BALED HAY and STRAW; FLOUR, best brands; BUCKWHEAT and RYE FLOURS, APPLES, APPLE-BUTTER, DRIED APPLES, DRIED CORN, CHEESE, CIDER, BUTTER, EGGS, &c., &c.

TO ARRIVE:
5 cars White Oats;
1 car Amber Wheat;
2 cars Iowa Spring Wheat;
3 cars Ear Corn;
2 cars Timothy Hay;
5 cars Prairie Hay.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

FOR RENT.

SECOND STORY OFFICE, No. 60 Market street.

LARGE ROOM, Second Story, No. 58 Market street.

BASEMENT, No. 60 Fourth avenue.

INQUIRE OF

GAZZAM & COCHRAN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

94 Diamond Street.

GEORGE G. M'MURTRY RETIRED from the Standard Nut Company on January 1st, 1874, having sold his interest to the remaining members of said firm, who continue the business as heretofore.

STANDARD NUT COMPANY.

W. H. CASSIDY, Secretary and Treasurer,
February 5th, 1874.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1874.

We are now convinced that Chicago is really growing as rapidly as she claims. A bill has been introduced into the Illinois Legislature providing for the establishment of another State prison.

We observe that a bill "to punish extortion by officers or persons acting under authority of the United States" has just been introduced into Congress. The best—perhaps, indeed, the only—means of preventing extortion is to abolish the opportunities of doing so.

It speaks well for the extension of the trade in American manufactured silks, and furnishes conclusive evidence of the excellence already attained by our manufacturers, that the amount of silk manufactured goods imported from the 1st of July to the 31st of January, in 1872-3, was $18,010,765, while the imports of the last seven months are only $12,508,850, which gives a falling off of $5,501,915, as is shown by the statistics of the January report of the American Silk Association.

The veteran General Harney, whose military experience among the Indians is probably greater than that of any man living, gives it as his opinion that if the Indians are honestly treated, and not plundered, they will live peaceably on their reservations, and he affirms that Indian outbreaks are generally made to avenge indignities offered them by agents, and hangers-on around their camps, who live by deceiving and robbing them—a plain, blunt statement, whose principal value consists in its strong flavor of truth.

The fact that the new American Steamship Company, whose steamers run between Liverpool and Philadelphia, furnishes accommodations to the emigrant at its own expense, similar to those furnished by the New York Emigration Bureau at the cost of the emigrant, is beginning to trouble the Gothamites, who are afraid it may ultimately have the effect of causing the owners of vessels to run their ships to Philadelphia instead of New York—which is very likely, indeed, to be the case, unless a more liberal and humane policy shall presently be adopted.

The Philadelphia *North American* publishes a tabular statement of the official statistics of the domestic exports from the port of Philadelphia during the month of January, which foot up $2,584,207, against a total of $1,311,593, being an increase of $1,272,689, notwithstanding the panic, crash and revulsion. Of these exports the leading articles were: Petroleum, $735,114; cotton, $385,973; wheat, $535,336; flour, $158,285; provisions, $219,337; tobacco, $93,711; tallow, $81,114; iron, $36,601; coal, $36,157. The remaining articles were leather, hides, chemicals and drugs.

It is refreshing to learn that at least a portion of the workingmen of Chicago have more sensible objects in view than the promotion of strikes or riots. A number of the more intelligent of their class have in contemplation the establishment of a co-operative store, where, by the judicious purchase of goods at whole sale, they can be supplied at less than is now the case. Experience has shown that the mechanic, by purchasing goods at his own store, can increase, in the saving, his wages by from one-fifth to one-fourth per week. The experiment is a good one.

The sapient legislators of New Jersey want Congress to assume the entire expense of arming and equipping the whole militia of the United States, upon the ground that the purchase of such arms and equipments imposes a great burden on the States themselves; forgetting—the simpletons—that even in such an event the money to foot the bill would eventually have to come out of the pockets of the people. No one wishes to deprive New Jersey of the privilege of playing soldier, to her heart's content—or of paying for the diversion afterwards. And then, what interest has a foreign State like New Jersey in the matter, anyhow?

An important decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of Illinois, which not only affirms the right of the Legislature to fix the rate of charges for elevator proprietors, and to make it penal for them to receive higher rates, even by contract with the party paying the same, but extends, in principle, to the far broader question of when and how the Legislature may declare any business to be a public one, and pass laws limiting the compensation of the person or persons conducting the same. This is one of the questions which lie at the base of the great railroad problem of that State, which, it is thought, is in effect thereby solved.

Relative to the various financial propositions under consideration by Congress, it appears that the points upon which a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means are agreed, are the issue of an amount of new bonds to be sold for greenbacks in sums in certain emergencies, and that such contraction shall be offset under certain circumstances by some plan to put specie in circulation. The committee want to do something to create a gravitation towards specie payments, and to give elasticity to the currency by furnishing a bond to sell in emergencies for greenbacks, and allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to loan greenbacks on any hypothecated United States bonds, borrowers to lose the interest temporarily.

The Religious Amendment Convention, whose proceedings are contained in our issue of to-day, has evidently been attended with great interest. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the policy and practicability of the change proposed in our fundamental law, there can be none as to the sincerity of purpose or as to the purity of motive by which its supporters are animated. They also manifest great ability in maintaining their view, and even those most hostile to the object which the members of the convention are seeking to effect, can no longer deny that it is meeting with increasing favor among the church members of the republic. It is already clear that the question must be fairly presented before the people and submitted to them for decision. About the probable result we at present express no opinion.

A Philadelphia paper states that a bill for the equalization of bounties will be reported to Congress at an early day, probably on the basis of the bill introduced last year, which proposed to give a uniform bounty of eight-and-one-third dollars per month to every officer or private who had served at any time either in the regular or volunteer service between April 15, 1861, and April 15, 1865, the bounty payments already made to be deducted, and the benefit of the provision to be extended to the widows or other heirs of deceased soldiers. This is all very pretty and patriotic; but we should like to know where the money is to come from. An "equalization" of bounties in the manner proposed would cost close in the neighborhood of three hundred millions of dollars—the simple statement of which fact should be sufficient to show the utter impracticability of the plan.

The vice of intemperance unquestionably lays its worst and heaviest burdens on the shoulders of woman. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the "prayer and moral suasion" temperance movement inaugurated by the women of Ohio should be spreading and extending with extraordinary effect. At most places the results attained have been highly beneficial, and the opposition has given way before the petitions and entreaties of the ladies. An occasional instance of resistance is, however, reported. One man has brought suit against some seventy-five ladies of his town for interfering with his business, which is probably what they want to do, so there will be no question as to the fact, and one is only at a loss to know exactly on what grounds he hopes for a verdict. He has engaged eminent counsel, and proposes to prosecute the case thoroughly. This will probably be made a test suit, and will be watched with wide-spread interest.

Ever since the cable dispatch made brief mention of the unpleasant little scene in the Prussian House of Deputies, between Herr Mallinckrodt and Prince Chancellor Bismarck, the veracity of the latter has been a matter of painful doubt in many journalistic minds. So much is clear from the tone in which the subject is discussed in the newspapers. Perhaps some of us believed, or at least hoped, that when the entire debate should be published, it would appear that Herr Mallinckrodt and the Prince had spoken on the occasion in purely Pickwickian terms. It appears, however, that it was all downright earnest, and that when Bismarck had denounced the charge of having once proposed to surrender German territory to Louis Napoleon as "a most impudent and utterly false invention," the deputy who made the charge at once reminded the Prince that it had appeared a year ago in a book by General La Marmora, President of the Italian Ministry; whose statement, indeed, he, the speaker, had simply repeated. In reply the Prince Chancellor was very scornful and evidently carried his audience with him. The truth, doubtless, is or may be, that Bismarck did suggest the possibility of some surrender of the kind mentioned, but merely in an incidental way and for the purpose of exciting hopes that might be useful. The hint was not a hint to be remembered by him through the stormy times that followed, and his compatriots are quite willing to have it forgotten. The deputy, who twitted so successful a statesman with such a trifle, on the authority of a foreigner, simply made a mistake. When the Prince declared himself the most foully slandered man in Europe, and that the charge in question was merely an impudent lie designed to injure him, he seemed to have gained a triumph. Few, however, can help believing that there is a sense in which the charge was true, and that there is also a sense in which the Prince spoke truly in his denial.

THE LIMIT OF CREDULITY.

The New York *Tribune* recently announced, with a flourish of trumpets, that it had come into possession of some very astounding documents, which revealed gross official criminality, but which it withheld from publication until it could satisfy itself of their genuineness. A day or two afterwards it announced that a close examination of the documents showed some, or most of them, to be clever forgeries, and hence, it did not publish the pretended revelations which were given out as being so astounding.

Who were implicated by these forged documents, and what was the subject they peculiarly involved, we shall probably never know; but, judging from the paper to which they were sent, and the well-known credulity and malice of its conductor, the guess is not a wild one that supposes it was the national administration that was to be implicated by them. Two years ago, the *Tribune* would not have investigated into the genuineness of its documents, before publishing them. Experience has taught it a little caution, and the political world moves, evidently. The usual practice in that quarter has been to strike first and hear afterwards.

It was not, however, to comment on the apparently improved morality of the *Tribune* that we began this article, but upon the closing paragraph of the article in that paper declaring, with a slight tinge of sorrow at the fact, that its bundle of accusing documents was a mass of glaring forgeries. That paragraph reads as follows:

> It is a relief to know that we are spared the additional disgrace in which these fictitious disclosures would have involved the country; but it is a sad commentary on the condition of official morality that a forger can manufacture scandalous documents such as were laid before us, without overstepping the bounds of probability, or without shocking the belief of those highly reputable political opponents of our own, from whom came to us the first assurances of belief in their authenticity.

We do not see how the fact that these scandalous forgeries did not exceed what the *Tribune* regards as "the bounds of probability," or shock its belief, becomes "a sad commentary on the condition of official morality." The actual condition of official morality may be of the highest and most exalted character, and yet the editor of the *Tribune* might think almost any accusation against honest men in office as being "within the bounds of probability." There are people who think nearly every thing is probable, and whose belief is as elastic as India rubber; and the *Tribune* has done its best for years past to encourage a suspicious spirit in the people, which, constantly cultivated, leads the public to regard the wildest accusation as probable, and the most ridiculous charge as worthy of belief.

There is no limit to human credulity. The *Tribune*, and its worthy coadjutor, the *Sun*, to-day believe Forney to be honest and McClure to be a Reformer, whilst they would crowd Stokley to the wall, and bury him under loads of filth, notwithstanding he has been the best Mayor the city of Philadelphia has had for many years. There is nothing too bad for them to believe about Stokley, and nothing too good for them to believe about Forney and McClure; and yet it is these latter who are the real objects of suspicion. There are also men who believe in Democracy and the Democratic party; who think Tweed and Genet have been vilely persecuted; who look upon Morrissey and Fernando Wood as statesmen, and who imagine Forney to be a great editor, and McClure the embodiment of political virtue. There is no accounting for tastes; and the possibility of human belief and human credulity in this direction is unbounded.

It is not, therefore, by what certain men may think probable or believe about others, that the public is to measure or judge the actual condition of official morality. By their acts shall ye know them. Public men are to be judged by what they do or say, not by what a wicked or malicious imagination may conjure up as probable or possible concerning them. The fact that some clever scoundrel came near imposing upon the open-mouthed credulity of the *Tribune* is a sad commentary upon *its* morality, and upon its incessant efforts to educate the people into the chronic condition of believing all public officers to be scoundrels and thieves. The forger, whoever he was, merely exaggerated his idea of the gullibility of his chosen victims. He overdid his work and was caught; but he took his wares to the right shop. If, the forgeries having been detected, they cannot safely be published, they will serve to point a moral and adorn a tale. "See," the virtuous *Tribune* says, "how low official morality has fallen! We were just on the point of publishing these documents, so probable and worthy of belief do they seem!" And "See!" exclaims the forger, "how low the morality of the *Tribune* has fallen, for it cackled over these documents like a hen over its eggs, and would have swallowed the whole story with gusto if a little caution had not crept in to make it wary. Its great sorrow is that the forgeries are not genuine."

A USEFUL EXPERIMENT.

Corporal punishment having been abolished some time ago in the public schools of New York City, the results of the reform, so styled by the friends of the measure, have been looked for by the public with some little interest. The immediate effects of the change were manifestly unfavorable, and gave rise to loud complaints on the part of both parents and teachers. The reformers, however, were not alarmed or discouraged; they explained that when the rod was abrogated, no substitute had been prescribed by formal legislation, and that the evils complained of were the natural consequences of the neglect. School boys and school girls, they said, must of course be liable to some sort of punishment in case of disobedience or bad conduct, and no doubt suspension from the privileges of school or detention after the close of school hours, or some other equally undegrading infliction, would, on trial, be found more effectual than the barbarous rod in maintaining discipline. The argument was satisfactory to those at least who, believing in the power of "moral suasion," had favored the experiment and wished for its success. A by-law was accordingly adopted by the New York School Board, by which the Principals of the schools were authorized to re-enforce "moral suasion" by such gentle methods of punishment as were not flatly inconsistent with its spirit.

It is painful if not surprising to learn that, even when thus vigorously re-enforced, "moral suasion" seems destined to fail as a mode of controlling the boys of New York. In his report for year before last, Mr. Henry Kidder, City Superintendent of Schools, confidently took the ground that "moral suasion had failed to restrain a large class of the pupils," and therefore recommended that "the right to inflict corporal punishment be restored to the Principals." To some of the members of the School Board this recommendation was very unwelcome. In truth, they could not comprehend its necessity, they being moral reformers of the most modern and confident school; and at their suggestion a committee was appointed to investigate the facts upon which the recommendation was grounded. After thorough inquiry this committee reported unanimously in favor of a restoration of the rod. This report became the subject of prolonged discussion in the Board, when many of the members who, in the meantime had been thinking and making inquiries for themselves, expressed their concurrence in the recommendation. But the champions of reform, being reformers, were not yet satisfied, and as their convictions were naturally very strong, being, like those of philosopher Square in Fielding's novel, "grounded in the eternal fitness of things," they seem to have made good their position. At any rate, in spite of the recommendation of the Superintendent and the report of the committee, the Board determined to give moral suasion a longer trial. And Mr. Kidder, in his report for last year, once more returns to the subject. He quotes with fresh emphasis the statement of his former report that "the by-law in regard to suspension had not been found adequate to prevent the frequent occurrence of the most heinous offenses in the schools on the part of vicious boys—such as insulting and outrageous language to teachers, violent and injurious assaults upon their fellow-pupils, the wanton destruction of school property and gross disobedience and constant disregard of the rules of the school." Mr. Kidder also reports a "considerable falling off in respect to discipline in the male grammar schools." While as a general thing good order is maintained, it is, he says, "evidently only by means of a great expenditure of time and labor on the part of both principals and class teachers."

Mr. Kidder's meaning plainly is, that in the absence of the authority and means needful for the maintenance of order, the teachers are compelled to spend an excessive portion of their time and energy in the application of moral suasion to their refractory pupils. It is a very significant fact, the force of which may not be recognized by all readers. As we write we call to mind a teacher of deserved reputation as a disciplinarian. We use the word constantly employed to designate the character in which he was believed to excel. If asked to define the word, his admirers would have said that he was a capital hand at governing boys, as without apparent difficulty he could maintain excellent order in his great houseful of them, never using the rod and yet, in the course of a few days, reducing to submission even the most refractory. The statement to some might appear the more noteworthy because this admirable disciplinarian was a man of slight and delicate frame and feeble voice. But he had a firm will, excellent eyesight and excessive cunning, and he literally devoted his time and talents to the ruling rather than to the teaching of the boys under his care. Time and breath expended in gaining what he called moral influence with a boy, he thought well expended. He thought nothing of spending an hour or two hours in admonishing or reasoning or expostulating with a troublesome pupil. Of course some of this work was done out of school hours, but it was no uncommon thing for a single unruly lad to absorb the exclusive attention of the master for half an hour or more, while fifty or sixty pupils were neglected as regarded the great object for which they were sent to school. Indeed, it was a familiar artifice of mischievous fellows thus sometimes to distinguish themselves, at the expense of their companions.

Though a peculiar case, the foregoing illustration of the method is peculiar only in degree. Almost any teacher of mature age, and possessed of the physical, mental and moral qualities required in his work, *could*, perhaps, control a school without the use of force. But, unless notably favored in his allotment of scholars, the teacher is certain to have under his charge some whom he finds it impossible to rule by moral suasion, without giving them a degree of attention quite incompatible with the duties of his position. In many instances he would probably fail after all his pains; this at least is the opinion of Mr. Kidder, who has had ample opportunity of attaining sound views; but if he succeeded, it would be by paying a disproportionate measure of attention to the mere government apart from the instruction of his school, and by giving to the least industrious and promising of the pupils time and effort which rightly belonged to all the pupils over whom he was placed. So it has been found in New York, and we doubt not, the result will be the same wherever the same experiment is tried. It still remains, and will always remain a truth that, wherever government is essential to the end for which human beings *en masse* are placed under the rule of a single will, the governor must be invested not only with authority, but with the means of enforcing by such penalties as the lowest natures are capable of feeling.

This is the first time the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry—now in session at St. Louis—has assembled after making any conspicuous figure in politics and legislation. It is the seventh annual session, but it is not much more than a year since the movement began to be popular. The convention represents about 11,800 subordinate granges, with a total membership of nearly a million, distributed through thirty-two States and two Territories, the province of Quebec having also formed a provincial grange. In every department and detail of Western life the Order is claimed to have exerted an immense influence and to have been a political, social and moral revolution. Who shall be members is one of the great questions to be decided by the convention. The Western granges consist almost entirely of farmers, except in the large cities; but there is hardly an Eastern grange that has not in it some members who do not obtain their subsistence entirely by cultivating the soil.

Are Colleges Institutions of "Purely Public Charity?"

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

On the answer to this question, it is affirmed, the taxation or non-taxation of colleges depends.

In discussing it we at once set aside institutions called colleges, which are owned and conducted by individuals for their own profit. These are, in no sense, charitable institutions. Colleges, properly such, however, are not so established and not so managed. No donor or trustee derives any profit, in any way, from the institution which he has aided or which he assists in managing.

Girard College, it is admitted, may also be set aside as a purely public charity, because those received into it pay no charges. Nearly all our colleges come between Girard College and those owned by individuals. Most persons will admit that all colleges endowed and managed solely for the public good are charitable institutions. This is a great point gained. We have heard the opposite opinion affirmed—that they are no more charitable institutions than a glass factory. But the cases decided in English courts and in the courts of this country, are too numerous to admit of an opposite opinion, especially as the decisions are all on one side.

Are they of "purely public charity?" Those who affirm so readily and positively they are not, should define a charitable institution, so as to exclude colleges and include all institutions universally admitted to be purely charitable. We ask them to do this, and to state just the element necessary to render a charitable institution one of "purely public charity." A donation or bequest to a college or hospital is a charity, and, if made solely to promote the interests of the college or hospital, a *pure* charity; and an institution erected and endowed by such charities and managed solely for the public good, must, it would seem, by parity of reasoning, be a purely public charity. Colleges are so endowed and so managed.

But, it is said, an element is wanting in them—tuition is charged—they are not free. An institution, then, to be classed under the "purely charitable," must receive its pupils or patients without charge. To charge one-half or one-third of the cost to the pupil or patient deprives it of the character of "purely public charity." It must be entirely free; nothing less will answer.

It should be said that few, if any, of the students in our colleges pay one-half the cost of their instruction, and that many—the worthy poor—pay nothing. Hundreds, if not thousands, now in our State are receiving gratuitous instruction in our colleges. Harvard, Massachusetts, gives annually to indigent students, some $25,000, and to no one less than two-thirds of the cost of his instruction.

Our opponents, then, would exclude colleges and include hospitals. The Western Pennsylvania Hospital, we suppose, they and all will admit to be "purely public charity." What element has this which a college has not? Like our colleges it was erected by the contributions of generous men and appropriations by the State. Both are for the public good, and both are managed without profit to the trustees or directors. The one seeks to train and discipline for duty the minds of those on whom the future of the country depends, and the other seeks to restore powers, in most cases, hopelessly lost. The hospital is patronized by the rich as well as poor. The charges are from $3 00 to $10 00 per week; "higher prices are paid by special agreement," and a bond of $500 is required to secure the payment of these expenses. The hospital, then, is not a "purely public charity," because it not only is not free, but charges to meet the full cost of expenses. The college furnishes its privileges to the worthy indigent student without charge to city or county, whereas no one, however worthy, is admitted to a hospital free of charge. By attempting to exclude colleges from "purely public charities," those opposed to our view exclude our most meritorious institutions, admitted by all to be "purely public charities."

Our colleges were erected and endowed by pure charities; the object to be accomplished is a purely charitable object, and the institution which is the recipient of the donations and seeks to accomplish the purpose of the donor must be a "purely public charity."

Girard College, then, and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital are institutions of "purely public charity." The former, it is evident, is not such, because it furnishes food and clothing gratis; because the latter charges for board and requests its patients to bring "their best clothing" and furnishes none. Neither does Girard College secure this distinction on account of its high standing as a collegiate institution, for it receives children with or without intellectual preparation and gives them an elementary education; it is not classed by our State Superintendent of Schools among the "colleges," nor by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Education. Does a college in Pennsylvania secure recognition and privileges in proportion as it ceases to be a college? X.

One remarkable feature in Italian cities is that you see no new buildings in course of erection, growth in that respect having apparently ceased. A new street is being opened, broad and serviceable, from the square of Carlo Felicie, in Genoa, directly to the fortifications of the city, in its course destroying one or two private palaces of no mean pretensions and of centuries in age. King Victor Emmanuel has taken a lesson in this respect from Napoleon III., and this is the fourth or fifth boulevard which he has opened lately in Genoa, which has for centuries been famous for its narrow and almost inaccessible streets. It is no exaggeration to say that one-half of the streets of the city are so narrow as to render the passage of a vehicle through them simply impossible; everything of size and weight delivered therein is brought on the backs of donkeys, or more commonly on the heads of women.

The Committee on Ways and Means will not, for several weeks to come, act definitely on the various financial propositions before them. A little delay will be of infinitely less harm than wrong action from undue haste.

Our additional railroad mileage for the last year was 4,190 miles, which, at the average rate of $40,000 per mile, is the equivalent of $167,000,000 as invested in this great interest during that period.

Iowa towns on the Mississippi river are all moving in the matter of establishing manufactories.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Rochester *Democrat* inquires whether the Bard of Avon was an ancestor of Sam Bard, of Georgia. No. But his Bardolph was.

A Western Bourbon editor proposes to reduce his editorial corps. He advertises that he will sell a pig.

A German grange paper will soon be started at Lincoln, Illinois, named *Flatsem und de Hemilshenkrout*, or words to that effect.

The New York *Herald* says Jeff. Davis "is still hanging around Memphis." This is an error which ought to be true.

The Chicago *Post and Mail* styles Bismarck the devil-fish of European politics.

It is argued in Chicago that faro banks help the trade of that city. Probably they do modify its worst features some.

Revenge. A Massachusetts Mayor, whose salary is but ninety dollars per year, has just delivered an inaugural address twelve columns long.

Mrs. Scott, of Ohio, is the latest aspirant for musical honors. If she's Scott beauty she will win golden opinions.

The Massachusetts Temperance Alliance, after casting about for some especially ungodly city in which to inaugurate a prayerful crusade against rum, has selected Worcester.

The co-operative system is being run into the ground in England. The latest example is in the form of a novel, the joint production of seven literary laborers.

Baby poetry. A little four year old Oswego girl went running into the house the other day, exclaiming, "Mamma, mamma, I've seen Jack Frost! I've seen Jack Frost!" "Where did you see him my darling?" queried the mother. "Oh, I saw the tip of his tail hanging over the eaves." She had seen an icicle.

Sarah Pinckney is captain of a Mississippi steamer, and anticipates her engine whenever it is necessary to have a blowing up.

One of the guides in the Yosemite Valley lately declined to allow a man and his wife to ride on the same mule, because of the injunction "What heaven has joined, let no man put ass under."

An old grave stone, unearthed recently on the Ohio river bank, and bearing the inscription, "Fanny W., 1690," is exciting the curiosity of the quid nuncs of Carrollton, Kentucky.

A very quiet and unassuming young Tennessean has invented a piece of artillery that will mow down men at the rate of a regiment a minute. It has been tested, and is declared to be the most formidable instrument of war now in existence.

Some Frenchmen living in Alsace have just been elected to the German Reichstag. This is about the same as if Toombs and Jeff. Davis were elected to the Federal Legislature.

The Mormons and Navajoes are having a killing match. "Go it, husband; go it, bear."

The "third term" disease has broken out again among the independent journals, and there are strong symptoms of "Cæsarism" again attacking the New York *Herald*.

Well-dressed highwaymen are collecting money with their pistols on the steamboats at New Orleans.

The survivors in the Northwest of the old Liberal party of the anti-slavery struggle met in Chicago recently, and decided to hold a grand reunion some time next spring.

The Southern members are practically unanimous against the tax on tobacco. They allege that an increase would be almost ruinous to their section.

Great numbers of printers are idle in Germany, and the business of book-making is almost at a standstill. Many printers in Paris are also out of employment.

One of the essentials of the creed of the new Church formed by women, is the addition of a daughter, the Soul, to the family of the Godhead.

The New York Legislature has one "gentleman" among its members. He comes from Buffalo, where they have Indian relics and such things.

San Francisco is afflicted with a mining stock mania, which, if not checked, must eventually end in financial collapse, and its consequent reaction upon mining operations.

The Evangelical clergymen of Detroit have been discussing the propriety of having but one sermon on Sunday. Most of those who took part in the discussion were in favor of one service.

Applicants for examination under the Civil Service rules are by no means as numerous as formerly, the impression being that the system will not last many weeks longer.

There are some three thousand natives of Sweden in Boston, most of whom have come from their native land within the past five years.

The Grangers' movement has found a historian in the editor of the *Western Rural*, whose "History of the Origin, Aims and Progress of the Farmers' Movement, the Transportation Question," &c., will soon appear.

The Treasury Departmet strongly favors a specific duty instead of an *ad valorem* duty, in all cases.

The American-Atlantic Cable Company expect to complete the laying of their cable from the west coast of Ireland to the shores of New Hampshire, in May next.

A cookery school has been established among several aristocratic ladies in London, who agree to take home and eat what they cook.

It is an honor to womanhood that not a dollar has ever been missing from the Department of the Comptroller of the Currency, where women exclusively are employed as clerks.

Five hundred more claims have been presented to this Congress than to the last in the same corresponding period, and the cry is still they come.

"Outstanding legal tenders" are not increasing these days, and that is one comfort. The sum has not varied much lately from $381,700,000.

Does protection *not* protect? Liverpool is shipping no more freight to this country than can be easily carried by the weekly mail steamers. The strong current of trade runs in the other direction now.

The legality of assessments for the high-schools is being contested in the courts of Michigan, a property owner refusing to pay his assessment. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court, no matter which way it is decided.

Next summer, it is affirmed, Mr. Howells is to give way as editor of the *Atlantic* to Mr. H E. Scudder, a literary partner in the publishing firm of Houghton & Co.

Old age. A New Hampshire paper gives the names of fifty-two persons who died in 1873 over the age of ninety years. Two were over 100, and the united ages amount to 4,854 years, ten months and ten days; an average of over ninety-three years.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Chief Justice Waite has already issued her first decision in the supreme court of fashion. She has decided not to wait on any of the female dignitaries, not even Mrs. Fish, which is pronounced by all a violation of the Constitution. It is reported that President Grant enjoys the imperious demands of Mrs. Waite hugely, and is glad that Mrs. Fish has had her fins clipped, so that she can't swim as defiantly as has been her practice. As a matter of course, there is great commotion among the tad-poles, minnows, porgies, porpoises and whales of Washington society.

He will be an uncommonly mean thief if he keeps that watch of Thurlow Weed's, with the portraits inside of the veteran editor's wife and daughter. It was stolen from him a day or two ago while riding in a New York stage.

General James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the South, has been, in the name of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, formally invited to make any suggestions he can to the committee in the line of economy and reform.

Sir Walter Crofton, founder of the Irish prison systen, is expected to arrive in Boston before the Massachusetts Legislature adjourns, and to present his views before the committee which is considering the subject of prison reform.

Charles Astor Bristed (Carl Benson) is said to have been the only man in America worth a million of dollars who was not afraid to say what he thought. One would imagine that a rich man could afford to be independent.

Thomas King, an old man who had become insane from loss of property, visited the Louisiana Senate chamber a few days ago, with a can of powder, and threatened to fire into the can and blow up the building.

Ex-United States Senator James Shields, formerly of Illinois, then of Minnesota, subsequently of California, and now of Carrollton, Missouri, who had a leg broken in May last, is able to walk about. General Shields was in the Mexican war and in the late rebellion, and it used to be said of him that he never went into a battle without getting shot.

William Corrie, the hermit of the Blue Ridge, has gone mad. Corrie was a straggler, left by the retiring Union army, in Loudoun. For some years past he had been living alone, in the neighborhood of Woodgrove, wherever he could find shelter, burrowing in caves and outhouses, and making his bread and meat as best he could.

Colonel John Hay will be sketched with pen and pencil in the April *Scribner's*.

Edward Ong, aged eighteen, who lives in Iowa, is less in size than Tom Thumb or Commodore Nutt, and is only half an inch taller than Minnie Warren. He visited the lilliputians at Burlington, last week, and had a pleasant interview with them.

THE RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Declaration of Principles

INTERESTING REPORTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Mr. McAllister on Mr. Brunot and President Woolsey.

Speeches of Rev. A. A. Hodge, D.D., Hon. T. H. B. Patterson, Rev. S. F. Scovel, D.D., President George P. Hays, and R. Audley Browne, D.D.

The second day's session of the National Convention to secure the Religious Amendment to the Federal Constitution convened in Library Hall yesterday morning at half past nine o'clock, Hon. Felix R. Brunot presiding.

The exercises were opened with a prayer by Rev. Mr. Corey.

Reports of committees were called for but no response was made, and the chairman announced that addresses would be in order.

Prof. George, of Ohio, reported that the movement was gaining strength in that State, and called upon the Rev. Mr. Kalb, of Bellefontaine, who responded, and made a good speech.

Rev. D. McAllister said that the Committee on Petition to Congress was too small. On his motion, Revs. Ormond, McFarland, Brown and Hill were added to the committee.

On motion of Rev. McAllister, the following Finance Committee was also appointed: Henry Martin, Esq., Daniel Wilson, Esq., Rev. C. D. Trumbull, Rev. John Edgar, and Rev. T. A. Sproul.

Rev. J. G. Milligan, of New York, was next introduced, and delivered a forcible speech on the conflict between Christianity and infidelity.

Declaration of Principles and Resolutions.

Mr. Lytle, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, announced the committee ready to report. He stated that the report was in two parts: 1st. A Declaration of Principles. 2d. A Series of Resolutions. Dr. Hays would first read the Declaration of Principles.

Mr. Brunot remarked that the committee had agreed upon a dual report, and it would perhaps be in order to receive one part at a time.

Dr. Hays then read the following

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The friends of National Reform in general convention assembled, do hereby make the following declaration of their position, principles and objects, and cordially invite the co-operation of all who accept in whole or in part the views herein set forth:

1st. This country was settled and its institutions founded by those who believe in God and accept His Word as the law of their lives, and this, their religious faith, was not an external feature, engrafted on their political existence, but an original, fundamental and essential element of it, manifesting itself in their criminal code, as well as their recognition of God's sovereignty and their subjection in the colonial charters, the Declaration of Independence, the early State Constitutions and other official acts and documents. These Christian features of our American civilization and national life were indispensable forces for the restraint of vice, the development of virtue and the unification of the people; and we desire to maintain and perpetuate the same, believing that every effort for their obliteration tends directly towards social disorganization.

2d. Whether recognized or not, the eternal truth remains that Jesus Christ is the Ruler of the nations of the earth, and will hold them as nations accountable for their doings; and in the future, as in the past, will overthrow those which are guilty of wickedness, and establish and prosper those that obey him; and remembering how in various forms reverence for God has marked the civil life of this nation, we most profoundly regret that the Constitution of the United States, which is our fundamental law, contains no explicit recognition of God's sovereignty, or of this law as the standard of morality; and we declare our purpose by every legitimate means to seek its amendment in this regard, and now inscribe on our banner, God's moral law the nation's guide.

3d. Such an amendment is of high importance in view of the overshadowing influence of a written Constitution in molding the morals and laws of a people. All experience shows that the two cannot remain permanently separated. If we, as a nation, do not, therefore, bring up the Constitution in this respect to the level of the moral sentiment of the people, it will surely bring the people down to its condition of ignoring and disregarding God.

4th. In seeking this amendment we are laboring for these most practical results, namely; the perpetuation of the Sabbath; the proper regard for an oath; the integrity and purity of the marriage relation; the retention of the Bible in the schools; the suppression of intemperance; the enforcement of law; and the maintenance of all the other Christian features of our civilization, without the humanizing and enlightening influences of which men's progress must cease, and the continuance of free government become impossible.

5th. The adoption of such an amendment to the Constitution would bring no more union of Church and State in the future, than there has been in the past; but as, by amendment number one, we are effectually guarded from all danger of such union, we seek by this to guard against the equal peril of the practical adoption by the state of atheism as its national religion, by which virtue shall be fettered and vice turned loose; and further we declare our readiness to accept either a modification of the preamble or an additional amendment, in any form of words that shall secure effectually the end sought for; but rejoicing in the success of the past and pressed by the demands of the present in the spreading of political corruption, we hereby pledge ourselves to each other, to the nation, and to God, to labor on with unflagging patience and determined perseverance until it is written in the fundamental law of this nation, that the Bible is its standard of morality and Jehovah its God.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Lytle then read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, 1st. That in the unexampled progress of the cause of the National Christian Association during the past year, in the gathering of this large and enthusiastic assembly from all parts of the country, and in the words of cheer received from influential friends, representing our educational institutions, the army of the United States and the secular press, we have reason for profound gratitude to Almighty God, and encouragement to prosecute the aims of the association with renewed vigor.

2d. That our cause is vital not only to the religious, but also to the moral and intellectual interests of our country; and that not Christianity alone, but patriotism as well, prompt to energetic and persevering efforts to achieve its ultimate triumph.

3d. That the wide spread and ever increasing demoralization of our national life as seen in frequent and flagrant instances of official corruption; in the lowered tone of commercial honor and honesty; in the relaxation of the sacred ties of the family; in the prevalence of social vices and crimes of violence; and in the rising of a spirit of lawlessness—the nation is reaping the bitter but the legitimate fruits of the omission of any explicit recognition of Almighty God in our fundamental law; and that nothing can save the nation from the vortex of ruin to which it is rapidly declining, but a return to the Divine order of the acknowledged subjugation of and dependence of God's institution upon His revealed will.

4th. That the power of our movement and that which has achieved its past success and imparts its present prestige, is its identification with the interests and glory of the Son of God; and that the adoption by this association of the suggestion frequently made of holding in obeyance the claims of the Lord Jesus Christ to recognition by the nation, would be ingratitude to our leader and fatal to the cause in which we are embarked.

5th. That while we would not underrate or despise the number and power of our enemies, we feel unfaltering confidence in the final and complete triumph of our principles, believing them to be inseparably connected with the prosperity and perpetuity of the nation.

6th. That we appeal with confidence to the friends who, by their prayers, labors and contributions, have sustained this movement in the past, to continue and increase their exertions in its behalf, assured that the reward of those exertions will be as great as the cause in which they are spent is glorious.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT.

Mr. Brunot asked whether the report would be considered as a whole or separately.

A delegate moved that the Declaration of Principles be first discussed, which was agreed to, and remarks were called for.

Dr. Hays stated that there were some doubts as to whether any declaration should be made. For one, he was in favor of this declaration, and gave his reasons therefor, explaining the several propositions contained therein. The proper observance of the Sabbath, the sanctity of the oath, the sacredness of the marriage relation, the maintenance of the Bible in the public schools, and the enforcement of law, were the vital questions at issue.

Rev. D. McAllister said the mass of the people failed to comprehend what practical object the association had in view. The association labored to reform all the abuses in the nation; and in order to rally all friends of these reforms, they proposed to raise the banner of this religious amendment. After the nation had been educated up to a proper realization of the relations between the government and religion, then the friends of this movement hoped to be able to go further and demand that this amendment be engrafted upon the fundamental law. He had no doubt whatever of the ultimate success of the movement. [Applause.]

The Rev. J. W. Bain, of Allegheny, followed in a few remarks. He held it as a fact that the Lord governs the nation, and that He can blast it if He will. If we, as a nation, cannot exist without the overruling care and providence of God, was it not about time that we acknowledged that fact? [Applause.] Take away a belief in God, destroy the sacredness of the Sabbath and the sanctity of the marriage relation, and cease to give moral instruction to the young by casting the Bible out of the public schools, and what would become of this nation? How could it be perpetuated as a Christian nation?

Dr. D. H. Pollock, of Wooster, Ohio, spoke upon one point, which he thought it important not to overlook. It was this—that the association should welcome to its ranks every man, religious or irreligious, who desired to see the amendment incorporated in the Constitution. This is a patriotic, as well as a religious movement. He would enlist men who had no interest in their personal salvation, provided they felt it a patriotic duty to favor this amendment. There were many such, and he would invite them all—all who love their country and who believe that God is the ruler among the nations of the world.

Dr. Kieffer, of Franklin county, made a forcible speech, in which he elaborated the idea that the movement was simply the struggle of the nation to give utterance to the God-consciousness within them. In discussing the danger of a union of Church and State, he remarked that such a thing was barely possible. President Grant might possibly hold the stirrups for the Pope to mount; but if he did, it would be out of love for the horse, and not out of respect for the Pope. [Laughter and applause.]

Professor George, of Ohio, was the next speaker, and dwelt mainly upon the question of the Bible in the schools. He criticised the decision of Judge Welsh, of the Supreme Court of that State, who held that the word "religion" in the Ohio Constitution did not mean "Christian religion," but "man" religion, and by means of which decision the Bible was thrown out of the public schools in Cincinnati. This decision has had a very demoralizing effect upon the children—so much so, that the teachers of Cincinnati are becoming alarmed. The Federal Constitution should be so amended that there could be no more such decisions. Either the Constitution must be raised to harmonize with the sentiment of the nation, or the nation will fall to the level of its legal source, the Constitution, and the Bible will be driven from the schools throughout the land.

The question was then taken by a rising vote, and the Declaration of Principles was adopted unanimously amidst loud applause.

Mr. McAllister—That means what it says. We pledge ourselves to Almighty God and to one another, that we mean to stand by those principles so unanimously declared. I know that everyone means to go home and stand by that pledge. [Applause.]

Letter from Dr. Cummings.

The Secretary, Mr. Owens, then read the following:

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY,
MIDDLETOWN, CONN., February 3, 1874.

REV. D. MCALLISTER—DEAR SIR: I greatly regret that my engagements will not permit me to attend the convention called at Pittsburgh to secure the religious amendment of the Constitution of the United States. I most heartily approve of the object, and will gladly aid in securing it.

In these times of political corruption and disaster, when it would seem that responsibility to God were forgotten in public life, when the high places of power are used for selfish aims and personal preferment, when the community is startled at defalcations and the frauds of those who should be models of integrity and honor, it would seem eminently fitting that efforts should be made to restore our government to its primitive simplicity and virtue and the recognition of God as our source of power, and His Word as our guide in public affairs as well as in the acts of private life.

All Christian patriots must regret that in our excellent Constitution there is the sad omission of the recognition of God as the author of governments and the preserver of a true national life, and of His Word as the supreme rule of conduct. This omission was deplored when the Constitution was framed. When remonstrated with relative to it, Hamilton said, "I declare, we forgot it." Various reasons and excuses were given by others, but none of them affirmed that such a recognition would be improper or contrary to the spirit of our institutions.

Many eminent statesmen believed, with Washington, that the government by its wise legislation would secure the advancement of true religion and the completion of our happiness. Such anticipations have not been realized.

We need this recognition of God in the Constitution as a manifest foundation of our claim to be a Christian nation and for its powerful indirect influence in promoting the great principles of justice, benevolence and righteousness which are founded on the Word of God, and must be regarded with reverence and a sense of personal responsibility by the rulers and people of every nation that would long enjoy prosperity.

From the earliest ages religion has been regarded as the foundation of national prosperity. In Egypt, Palestine and the Oriental nations, religion has been the main object of government. "In Greece it was the only bond of union that held together the several members of that illustrious commonwealth of States."

Plutarch, speaking of the legislators of Greece and Rome, says that religion is the cement of civil union and the essential support of civil government. "A city might as well be built on the air without any earth to stand upon, as a Commonwealth or a kingdom be constituted or founded without religion." Our principles are not novel or fanatical. They are sanctioned by the experience of ages.

Religious men must awake to a sense of their responsibility and of their sin as citizens, in neglecting God.

Amid the strife and corruption of political parties, a new party must arise based on broad religious principles, that disregarding the dictation of self seeking leaders and narrow local interests, shall raise us to the high eminence of being a nation whose citizens in public and private fear God and work righteousness. Yours, truly,

JOSEPH CUMMINGS,
President of Wesleyan University.

Additional Officers.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following additional Vice Presidents, which report was adopted:

Rev. J. F. Walsh, D.D., New York; J. Graph, Esq., Revs. G. L. Kalb, Ohio; J. H. Stevenson, West Virginia; G. H. Magee, South Carolina; J. McCracken, Missouri; W. T. McAdams, Illinois; M. M. Marling, West Virginia; J. P. Sankey, New York; D. C. Farris, Vermont; C. A. Demban, Esq., Michigan; Rev. J. R. Hill, Michigan; J. Lynde, Indiana; J. S. T. Milligan, Kansas; General T. F. Gallagher, Pennsylvania; Rev. D. M. McFall, Massachusetts; L. W. Sloan, Esq., Illinois; H. Martin, Esq., Ohio; J. D. Baldwin, M.D., Pennsylvania; Rev. R. D. Spinnel, North Carolina; Prof. Neal, Pennsylvania; G. M. Elliott, Esq., Virginia; and L. Johnson, Pennsylvania.

Arranging for a State Convention.

Dr. George announced that the delegates from Ohio were requested to meet in the Hall at half-past one to take into consideration the expediency of holding a State Convention in Ohio.

After some other announcements had been made, the Convention adjourned until two o'clock, the benediction being pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Kalb.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Brunot called the convention to order at two o'clock, and it was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hill, of Blairsville.

The following gentlemen were added to the Financial Committee; David Boyd, Esq., Revs. D. W. Collins and J. McCracken.

Proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions offered in the morning, which were taken up *seriatim*. The first and second were adopted without discussion. When the third was read, the Rev. Mr. Glenn, of Illinois, thought these resolutions should be adopted seriously. He would like to know if the convention were prepared to say that there was nothing, *nothing* that could save the country but this Constitutional amendment? He did not believe it. [Applause.]

Rev. Mr. Lytle said Mr. Glenn was mistaken in regard to the resolution. It did not say that nothing could save the country but the Constitutional amendment. It said nothing would save it but a return to the Divine order.

Rev. A. Y. McAyeal, Illinois, said where he lived they had to speak in very general terms, hence the people take up Beecher's idea, which is, if you write the name of God on a cannon will it shoot any straighter? He would like to see the resolution changed, and to read so as to refer our national corruption to our national infidelity, which, he said, was indicated by the omission of the name of God in the Constitution.

The third resolution was read again, in response to a request, and was, on motion, referred back to the committee.

The fourth resolution was then read, and on motion it was referred back to the committee.

The fifth resolution was read, when Dr. Hays made an amusing but forcible speech in regard to the character of the men who were "on the other side" of the question.

The sixth and seventh resolutions were adopted without debate.

[Mr. Brunot here assigned the chair to Vice President Kiefer.]

Report of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Owens then read the report of the Executive Committee, as follows:

The Executive Committee of the National Association respectfully reports:

1. That the work of the association has been prosecuted with increasing encouragement and success during the past year.

2. The General Secretary has continued to devote his whole time to the work, and his labors are detailed in his report.

3. Twenty-eight thousand copies of the proceedings of the last Convention, as published in the "Christian Statesman," were judiciously distributed, and two thousand copies in pamphlet form. The result has demonstrated that information concerning the objects of our movement, and the reasons for it, is all that is needed to rally the great majority of Christian people to its support.

4. The CHRISTIAN STATESMAN has been published during the year with a gratifying growth in its list of subscribers. The promotion of its circulation is recommended to all friends of the cause as a most effective means of co-operating in the work.

5. The receipts of the Association during the past year, including the balance of $44 83 reported to the last convention, have been $5,655 56, and the expenditures $5,681 27, leaving a balance of $45 71 now due the Treasurer.

6. Pursuant to the instructions of the last convention petitions to Congress have been widely circulated. The full list of names gathered thus far will be reported during your proceedings, and the work will be continued throughout the year.

7. We present the following recommendations:

First. That the work of the association be prosecuted during the next year, by the same general methods as hitherto.

Second. That a subscription be entered into, at this Convention, for the Treasury of the Association.

Third. That the delegates to the Convention be recommended to hold meetings in their respective localities, to ratify its proceedings, and to form, wherever practicable, societies auxiliary to the National Association.

The report was received and adopted.

Report of the General Secretary.

Mr. McAllister then read the report of the General Secretary, as follows:

General Secretary's Report.

During the past year the work of the National Association for the Religious Amendment of the Constitution of the United States has come more distinctly into public view than ever before, and is therefore now better understood. It is seen and admitted by the most intelligent and candid of our opponents that our work is no Quixotic scheme, but a most practical undertaking. As heretofore, the efforts of the year have been directed to the following points:

1. The conservation of assailed and endangered Christian features of our national and State governments, such as the use of the Bible in the common schools, the judicial oath, Sabbath laws, and all similar institutions.

2. The reformation of whatever is defective or wrong in our laws and institutions, and the cure of political corruption.

3. As a means to these ends, the dissemination by the press, and from the platform and pulpit, of the truth in regard to the connection of civil government and religion.

4. In all this work the association has held aloft the proposed Religious Amendment as a banner under which to rally all the friends of our Christian institutions, aiming at its ultimate insertion in our fundamental law as the result of calm and peaceful discussion throughout the country, as the embodiment of the conviction of the people, as a legal basis for existing institutions, and as an educating power for our advancement in Christian civilization.

The principal assaults within the year upon the Christian elements of our political organization have been the decision by the Supreme Court of Ohio, reversing the decision of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and sustaining the expulsion of the Bible from the schools, and the attempts to overthrow Sabbath law and order in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other smaller cities and towns. In all these assaults aid has been afforded, directly and indirectly, by the association and its members. With the constantly renewed and organized efforts of so-called "Liberals," this part of our work becomes every year more important.

In laboring for the protection of our best institutions against these irreligious and Communistic assaults, a specially important work has been done this year in connection with State Constitutional Conventions that have been in session in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Immediately after the New York Convention efforts were put forth to secure suitable religious acknowledgments in the new Constitution for Pennsylvania. Petitions were printed and widely circulated, and agents employed to hold meetings and obtain signatures. Although the time was brief, many signatures were obtained, and the prayer of the petitioners ably urged before the Convention by the Rev. T. P. Stevenson and John Alexander, Esq., of Philadelphia. It is but just to state that these efforts had no small influence in securing the devout acknowledgment, incomplete though it is, which graces the preamble of the Constitution recently adopted.

Petitions have also been sent to every portion of Ohio, and already it is said by good authority that "more petitions have probably been presented to the Constitutional Convention now in session in Cincinnati, asking that such religious acknowledgments may be placed in the preamble of the Constitution as shall indicate that this is a Christian Commonwealth, and shall place all the Christian laws, institutions, and usages of the government in an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of the State, than have been presented on any other subject." It is confidently expected that these petitions, which will yet be greatly multiplied, will not be without good effect.

Petitions to Congress have also been widely circulated. The result of this part of the work will appear in the report of the Committee on Petitions. It may be said here, however, that this work is only fairly begun. It must be vigorously prosecuted throughout the present year.

A large increase in the number of documents distributed marks the past year. Thirty thousand copies of the proceedings of the New York Convention have been circulated. Twenty-eight thousand of the condensed report in the *Statesman*, and two thousand copies of the pamphlet volume of about one hundred pages. Five thousand of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the *Christian Statesman* tracts have been put in circulation. A brief argument for the religious amendment, and another brief tract giving the "Demands of Liberalism," and showing that the issue between Christian government and irreligious secularism has been fairly joined, have been very widely distributed—about 22,250 of each having been judiciously scattered throughout the country.

Of public meetings, so far as can be ascertained, some four hundred have been held. Many of them have been under the auspices of auxiliary societies, nearly one hundred of which are now organized, with a total membership of well up to 10,000. This is but a small proportion of the friends of the movement, as the work of organization has not been pressed forward. It is proposed to publish at as early a day as possible a full list of auxiliary associations, with names of officers and the number of members.

Many of the meetings and discussions since the last national convention have been of rare interest and importance. It is fitting also to mention here the conspicuous place which the question of the relation of our Constitution and government to Christianity, and the Religious Amendment, held in the general conference of the Evangelical Alliance. The influence of that discussion was even more widely and powerfully felt, perhaps, in favor of our cause, than one of our own national conventions. The noble utterances of our President and Corresponding Secretary, when others were silent, on behalf of our Christian institutions, illustrates the significant fact that when the connection between our government and Christianity is ignored or condemned, the justification and maintenance of that connection devolves mainly, if not entirely, upon the Religious Amendment Association.

It is with peculiar gratification that I refer to the fifty men—the large number of whom forbids the particular mention of any—who has given themselves, oftentimes at great sacrifice, to devoted labors for weeks, and in some instances for months, in holding and addressing meetings. Doubtless there are others of whom no tidings have been heard. Their only compensation has been the large, and in some instances, magnificent audiences that have crowded to hear them, and the abundant success of their labors. This convention is what it is in consequence of their untiring efforts, and the active, prayerful, and generous co-operation of multitudes of friends throughout the land.

The year has numbered a larger array of accessions to our ranks than any two or three, or perhaps five, preceding years. Not only have numerous influential men joined the gathering hosts, but many heretofore opposed have come over to our side. Language like that found in some of the letters read yesterday is becoming common: "The only time I doubted the propriety of this movement was before I looked into it." "I confess I have cherished hostility or doubts, but now I give my voice and hand with yours."

It is hoped that the arrangements for this convention, the details of which have been multiplied many times above those of former occasions, have proved satisfactory. In conducting them, courteous and favorable treatment has been met on every hand, with a single exception. The presiding officer of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, the solitary instance of all the many railroads centering in Pittsburgh, peremptorily declined to make any reduction of fare to delegates to this convention.

In closing, let me suggest to the members of the convention the importance of reporting the proceedings in religious weeklies and local papers. No better service can be done for the cause. In every community a ratification meeting should be held, and the work of organizing auxiliary associations and securing signatures to petitions energetically promoted.

Respectfully submitted,
D. MCALLISTER.

The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brunot and President Woolsey.

Mr. McAllister, taking advantage of the absence of Mr. Brunot, described in eloquent terms the scene which was witnessed during the session of the Evangelical Alliance, when Dr. Woolsey make the assertion, in the hearing of distinguished representatives from all parts of Christendom, that there was no connection between the laws of this country and Christianity, except in the most incidental way, and that no material change would be necessary in order to adapt our constitution to a Mohammedan nation, when of all the distinguished men there assembled, but one had the courage to speak out. That gentleman rose, and blushing for that utterance, as every Christian should blush, declared that if it were true, as President Woolsey affirmed, then it were time that the Constitution were so amended as to distinguish it from that which might suit a Mohammedan nation. That gentleman you all know, and you are all proud that he is President of this association. [Loud and continuous applause.] Mr. Brunot, in speaking on that occasion, struck a chord which others were ashamed to make vibrate. This sympathetic chord had been struck here, as well as elsewhere, and would be struck until the nation was brought into harmony with the law of God, which was the harmony of the universe. [Applause.]

Rev. T. P. Stevenson suggested the importance of every delegate, on his return home, taking some of the fire of this meeting with him, and organizing auxiliary meetings all over the country.

Mr. Brunot Returns.

Mr. Brunot now appeared from behind the scenes, and was greeted with vociferous applause. He stated that he was about returning to the chair when he heard Mr. McAllister begin to speak of him personally; and he would not disguise the fact that he had heard his remarks. It brought to his recollection the old adage: "When the cat's away the mice will play." [Laughter.] He had only a word to say. He was surprised at the remarks of his Brother McAllister, and the importance which had been attached to the incident to which he had alluded. Mr. Brunot was evidently becoming embarrassed, and cut short his remarks by saying, "I didn't do it. It whistled itself." [Laughter and loud applause.]

Financial Matters.

Mr. McAllister then made an announcement relative to the duty and importance of contributing liberally in aid of the objects of the association. At Cincinnati $1,800 had been raised, and at New York almost $5,000 had been contributed. It was expected that a larger sum would be realized at this meeting. Cards were then distributed among the delegates.

The Recommitted Resolutions.

Mr. Lytle then reported on the recommitted resolutions. He stated that the third resolution had been withdrawn, and the report modified to read as follows:

The Resolutions as Adopted.

The following is the report of the Committee on Resolutions as finally adopted:

Resolved, 1. That in the unexampled progress of the cause of this association during the past year, in the gathering of this large and enthusiastic assembly from all parts of the country, and in the words of cheer received from influential friends representing our educational institutions, the army of the United States, and the secular press, we have reason for profound gratitude to Almighty God and encouragement to prosecute the aims of the Association with renewed vigor.

2. That our cause is vital, not only to the religious but also to the moral, intellectual and material interests of our country; and that not Christianity alone, but patriotism as well, prompt to energetic and persevering efforts to achieve its ultimate triumph.

3. That in the omission of an explicit recognition of Almighty God and the supremacy of His law from the Constitution of the United States, we recognize one of the fruitful sources of the wide-spread and ever-increasing demoralization of our national life, as seen in frequent and flagrant instances of official corruption, in the lowered tone of commercial honor and honesty, in the relaxation of the sacred ties of the family, in the prevalence of social vices and crimes of violence, and in the rising spirit of lawlessness.

4. That while we would not underrate or despise the number and power of our opponents, we feel unfaltering confidence in the final and complete triumph of our principles, believing them to be inseparably connected with the prosperity and perpetuity of the nation.

5. That we appeal with confidence to the friends who, by their prayers, labors and contributions, have sustained this movement in the past, to continue and increase their exertions in its behalf, assured that the reward of those exertions will be as great as the cause in which they are spent is glorious.

Pending the adoption of the amended report, Rev. Mr. Carey and Rev. J. R. W. Sloane made able and eloquent speeches.

Report on Petitions.

Rev. W. O. Williamson, chairman of the Committee on Petitions, then presented the following report:

The Committee on Petitions to Congress report that owing to the failure to properly indorse the papers in our hands, it is impossible to specify the number of petitions from the several States and Territories or number of names by States. The nearest estimate of the whole number of signatures is 54,228.

The committee recommend that the petitions received be taken in charge by the Executive Committee, and that the circulation of petitions be continued in every section of the country, to be forwarded to the next annual meeting of this association, and that the steps in order to their being carried to their proper destiny be left to the consideration of that convention.

The report was adopted.

Future meetings.

Mr. McAllister stated that the National Conventions were very expensive, and it was suggested that the next National Convention should be postponed until July, 1876, the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence. In the meantime, five or six local conventions would be held—one in Boston, one in Baltimore, one in Chicago, one on the Pacific slope, and two in the Southern States. In 1876, a grand National Convention should be held in Philadelphia, by which time the petitions for the Religious Amendment would be signed by several millions of citizens, and a united effort would be made at Philadelphia to lay those petitions before the Congress of the United States, and secure the amendment proposed. [Applause.]

Rev. Mr. Bain and Rev. Mr. Lytle delivered brief speeches, after which the convention was adjourned till 7 o'clock P. M.—Dr. J. T. Cooper pronouncing the benediction.

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

A Reanimated System.

Nervous, debilitated and desponding, the sufferer from indigestion and biliousness deserves the kindly sympathy of every man and woman whom heaven has blessed with a vigorous stomach and a regular flow of healthy bile. While in this forlorn condition let him commence a course of that supreme restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. At the end of four or five weeks ask him how he feels and regard him attentively. You will see a new man, you will hear a new voice. Health and vigor will have returned to his frame, his words will be cheerful in purport and in tone, his eye will be clear and its expression untroubled, and he will tell you that he is free from pain, has a good appetite, sleeps soundly, and that his habit of body is natural and regular. We have seen this wonderful change effected in hundreds of instances by a faithful, persevering use of this incomparable medicated stimulant, which is among tonic remedies what Mount Washington is among the surrounding acclivities, it over-tops them all.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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New Discovery.
EDWARDS'S
Natural Polish,
The Best Article in the World for all purposes.
It will Clean and Polish anything and everything, from the FINEST GOLD JEWELRY to the worst tarnished LOCOMOTIVE, FIRE ENGINE OR KITCHEN UTENSIL.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a Circular.
27 Sixth Street,
PITTSBURGH.

PANIC PRICES.
*Comforts,
Blankets,
Lace Curtains,
Upholstery Goods*
GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.
CALL AND SEE PRICES.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S
55 MARKET STREET.

NOTICE.
There having been a large number of Judgements entered up recently by an Insurance Company of the same name as our own, against numerous citizens of this county, and finding that many persons think it is this Company, we take this method of notifying our friends and the public generally, that the PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, have nothing to do with these suits.
JAMES HERDMAN, President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 30, 1874.

HENRY ABEL,
Notary Public,
No. 116 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite City Hall, Second Floor,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASBESTOS BANK-VAULT LINING &
NON CONDUCTING CEMENT
FOR COVERING
STEAM PIPES, BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES
IMPROVED & WARRANTED
W.C.CHILDS & CO. 133 WOOD ST.
MANUFACTURERS. PITTSBURGH.

COUGH SYRUP.
Dr. Addison's Cough Syrup,
Prepared from a recipe of the late Dr. Addison, for many years engaged in the practice of medicine in this vicinity, and well known to all Pittsburghers. This is an exceedingly pleasant, safe and agreeable Cough Remedy. Is perfectly harmless. Does not nauseate the stomach, allays the peculiar tickling sensation in the throat, which provokes coughing and disturbs the rest. It quiets and soothes the nerves, gives instant relief, and insures a perfect and speedy cure. This medicine met with great success at the hands of Dr. Addison, and was one of the agents that made him so popular among our townsmen. Sold by
JOSEPH BROWN,
DRUGGIST.
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS
Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have just received and are now offering the most complete
Stock of Medium and Fine
DRESS GOODS
On Exhibition in this Market.
Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's
BLACK SILK.
CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED
AMERICAN SILK,
In Black and Cloth Shades.
All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.
*Black Alpacas,
Mohair Lustres,
Brillianteens,
Irish and French Poplins,
Repps,
French Merinos,
Cashmeres,
Biarretz,
Diagonal Drap D' Franc,
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Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
And Henrietta Cloths.*
ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN
Black Material
FOR DEEP MOURNING.
PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA
Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes
FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.
New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.
118 and 120
Federal Street Allegheny.

WHOLESALE HOUSE
Joseph Horne & Co.
CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO A LINE OF CHOICE AND DESIRABLE GOODS FOR THE
Millinery Trade!
COLORED AND BLACK,
TURQUOISE AND MIGNONS,
BLACK AND COLORED
VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
ROSES, BUDS AND
BOQUETTE BUNCHES.
NEW RIBBONS,
IN ALL WIDTHS AND SHADES,
IN GROSS GRAIN AND TAFFETA,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
Notion Trade!
Full Lines Notions and Small Wares.
*Embroideries, Neck Ruchings,
Collarettes, Linen Collars and Cuffs
Hair Switches, Plats,
Gloves and Hosiery.*
DRY GOODS!
NEW GOODS in the several Departments every day. Full Lines.
*Flannels,
Brown and Bleached Cottons,
Prints, Cassimeres,
Repellants and
Dress Goods.*
Extra Good Value in BLACK ALPACA and PURE MOHAIRS.
77 and 79 Market Street.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

EDUCATIONAL.
HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.
The Twentieth Session of this Institution will begin FEBRUARY 11TH, 1874.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PA.,
REOPENS JANUARY 8TH. Departments in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English thoroughly organized. For circulars apply to CHAS. H PAULSON, Esq., 76 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President

PHILADELPHIA.
THOMAS. M. DROWN
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND CONSULTING METALLURGIST,
1123 Girard Street, Philadelphia.

FALL STYLES
SILK HATS!
Broadway and Trade Styles.
Fur, Cassimere and Wool
HATS.
SILK, CLOTH AND FUR
CAPS.
Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.
P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

JAMES GALLAGHER,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 10 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,
Has just received a large and well selected Stock of
FALL and WINTER CLOTHS
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C.,
Of the best goods and latest styles. The Cutting Department is under the charge of Mr. C. A. MUHLANBRING, who has been connected with this house for many years.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made before the Board for Granting Pardons, for the pardon of JAMES BROOKS, convicted at No. 153 of September Sessions, 1873, of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, of Assault and Battery with intent to commit rape, and sentenced on the 10th day of October, 1873, to imprisonment in the County Workhouse for the term of ten months.

DRY GOODS
McKEE'S,
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS.
Large Stock
AND
LOWEST PRICES.
Special Inducements
NOW
To Close Winter Stock.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

Special Bargains!
Cheaper than Ever!
BUY NOW
As Goods Will Certainly Advance.
Our Stock is Still Full and Complete.
MANY GOOD BARGAINS IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT Marked Down to Still Lower Prices to Close Out.
CALL AND SEE
OUR 12½ CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 15 CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 18¾ CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 20 CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 25 CENT DRESS GOODS.
All at about One-half Former Prices, some Splendid Bargains among them.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
At 8c, GOOD DARK GINGHAMS.
At 10c, WIDE SHEETING MUSLINS.
At 12½c, LONSDALE BLEACHED MUSLINS.
At 8c, SOME OF THE BEST PRINTS.
At 18¾c, GOOD STYLES TYCOON REPPS.
At 25c, W DE MERINO PLAIDS.
At 50c, ALL-WOOL COLORED MERINOS.
*Furs! Furs! Furs!
Boas! Boas! Boas!
Sets! Sets! Sets!
Muffs! Muffs! Muffs!*
TO CLOSE OUT
At Very Low Prices.
A. W. ERWIN & Co
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS.
THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES,
TO Cash Buyers OF
CARPETS,
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WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL
Bargains
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
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CARPETS.
Winter Stock.
PRICES LOW,
STYLES GOOD,
ASSORTMENT LARGE.
ALL GRADES.
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Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
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PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
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PITTSBURGH, P

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, and to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of February, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Allegheny Wharf, the Steamboat

OIL VALLEY,

Her Boats, Machinery, Furniture, Apparel, Tackle, &c.

Libeled, seized, attached, and condemned as the property of D. A. & J. Sharp McDonald.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.
February 3, 1874.

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J. SHARP M'DONALD,

Her Boats, Machinery, Furniture, Apparel, Tackle, &c.

Libeled, seized, attached, and condemned as the property of D. A. & J. Sharp McDonald.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.
February 3, 1874.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL. R. WATSON.
Phoenix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
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BARBOUR'S
Non-Explosive Head-Light Oil
Only 25 Cents Per Gallon.
BARBOUR & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.
Also, Agents for TESSY'S PATENT REFLECTING LAMP BURNER.
Office, No. 1 Sixth St., near Suspension Bridge

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—At Allegheny city, October 31st, A. D., 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LOWRIE CHILDS, of Allegheny city, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.

D. F. AGNEW, Assignee.
No. 120 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 5, 1874.

The money market of Pittsburgh is without ange of importance, quotations remaining they have been for some time past. At the nks paper of customers is discounted at m 7@9 per cent., and such as is classed as ntside," pays about one per cent. more. eet rates are high and lenders hard to ase. This disposition to be rigid in the oice of names, and slow to act even when paper is satisfactory, is one of the relics the panic, which bids fair to remain with us a long time, confidence proving itself to be plant of slow growth in youthful as well as ed minds.

The "Gold Redemption bill' has been re- ed by Mr. Freeman Clark, which he calls a to provide a currency of coin and paper al and uniform in value throughout the ited States; and section 2 keeps the bank erves in legal tenders which Mr. Clark nks will keep $150,000,000 of the $356,000,- in the vaults of the banks to prevent a h for gold. Section 3 creates the redeem. bank and authorizes banks to subscribe ee per cent. of their capital. The section makes the redeeming bank ne pay taxes on reserves held by it for other ks. Section 5 directs the hoarding of d in the Treasury till they get $100,000,- , when an increase of the currency will be ed by redemption and reissue of the legal ders. Section 6 provides for free banking a gold basis.

his is essentially the same as the five mil- dollar national bank scheme which was ertised in our columns some eighteen nths since, and which fell through for want ublic support. Of the author and purpose his measure, a Washington correspondent s:

Mr. Clarke is a man of wealth, a bank President, of the Directors of the Union Trust Company, was Comptroller of the Currency before Hurl- . It seems good to find a man like Mr. Clarke ensibly conservative. He is one of a large num- who will fight to the bitter end every effort for tion, and use all endeavors to kill every general osition that does not look to a return of specie nent. The members of the Banking and Cur- y Committee say that, if they can keep off a lom vote in the House on inflation, they will be y in a month to do something to prevent it."

With the multitudinous schemes offered to fuse and delay we are confirmed in the v that the session will be half over and bably near its end before anything is re- done to limit or expand the currency the forty-four million reserve in the ntime making a part of the circulation of country.

The *American Railroad Journal* presents its al carefully prepared annual exhibit of the gress of railroad building in the United es. The following is a recapitulation of tables of the mileage and cost of the rail- ls existing in the States and Territories at beginning of 1874:

States, &c.	Length in Miles— Total.	Completed.	C'st of Road & Equipm't.
. States	6,350.79	5,568 98	$ 260,843,629
ile States	19,109.35	11,668.17	974,214,201
. States	9,480.02	7,088.61	220,384,457
& S. W. States	17,937.87	8,843 24	352,740,052
rior, East	36,701 81	20,583.75	1,032,285 814
rior, West	27,589 00	14,471.96	582,811,756
fic Slope	10,611.60	3,227.97	203,133,100
and total	121,780.44	74,402.68	$6,626,413,009

erfollowing exhibit makes a statement of the ease of mileage and cost in the several sections, educed from a comparison of the statistics of previous year and those of the present year:

	Leng'h in Miles— Total.	Completed.	C'st of Road & equipm't
. States	393 52	422.01	$13,571,419
ile States	1,204.14	1,125.83	93,832,882
States	290.93	198.12	9,186,928
and S W. States	1,826 26	810.13	47,904.082
rior, East	853 80	975.10	59,457,030
rior, West	3,212 37	1,273.72	32,700,823
fic Slope	675.80	439 67	33,860,100
tal increase	8,456.94	5,244.58	$290,543,264

om the above tabulation it appears that there e in the United States, at the opening of 1874, less than 74,403 miles of railroad, which has built at a cost of $3,826,413,009, or at an aver- cost of $48,740 per mile, and that there were tructed during the year 1873 5,245 miles, at a of $290,543,264, or at an average cost of $55,180 mile. It is probable that a considerable share— en per cent. of this average—belongs to sec- of road not yet completed, and hence we may late that the average cost of railroads is in the hborhood of $50,000 per mile. Yet again an- large percentage may be taken from the av- e as having been expended on improvements, le tracking and steel railing previously-existing oads, and in adding to rolling stock, &c. Say ten per cent ought to be deducted for these, the average price is reduced to $45,000. But the of roads in different sections and over different ces is so diverse that to generalize is of little ive use. It is evident, however, that the roads in 1873 have been built at a larger cost than is vn on the full average.

The Monongahela Savings bank have re- ed their office from the South Side and now occupying the building on the corner ourth avenue and Smithfield street. They nd increasing their capital by calling in unpaid portion of their stock and by a sale new stock to such parties as are interested e success of the bank. We know of no er opportunity for parties wishing to get a ng stock that is not an experiment, as the already has a profitable line of deposits.

The following table shows the prices of way stocks, gold, &c., at the various ses- s of the New York Stock Exchange, dur- the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauff- , broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

ebruary 5, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
tern Union Teleg'h	76⅜	76	76⅜	77	76⅜	76⅝
fic Mail	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
ns Express	....	94⅛	....	94⅛	....	....
s-Fargo Express	....	75	....	74⅝	....	....
rican Express	....	63⅝	....	64⅜	....	....
ed States Express	....	69⅝	....	70	....	....
York Central	104⅛	104⅛	....	104⅛	104	103⅞
	49⅝	49⅛	....	49⅛	....	49⅝
igan Central	....	93⅝	....	93⅝	....	....
igan Southern	82⅛	81⅜	82⅛	82⅛	81⅝	82
is Central	....	104⅛	....	105⅛	....	....
land & Pittsburgh	89⅛	89⅛	....	89⅛	....	....
ago & Northwestern	59⅛	60	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
Preferred	....	72	....	72⅛	....	73
Island	107⅛	107	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107
aul	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
Preferred	....	72	72	72⅛	....	71⅛
ash	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
Wayne	....	94	....	94	....	....
and Mississippi	....	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
n Pacific	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	35	34⅛	34⅛
ago and Alton	....	108⅛	....	108⅛	....	....
em	....	125	....	125⅛	....	....
and I. C.	....	31⅛	....	....	....	....

The following are the quotations for gov- nent and State bonds received by wire from York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
6s, 1881	117¼	117⅞	118
6s, 1881, coupons	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
, 1862	115⅛	115⅛	115⅞
, 1864	116¼	116¼	116⅞
, 1865	118	118	118
, new	116⅞	116⅞	117
, 1867	118	118⅛	118⅛
, 1868	117⅛	118	118
s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅝
s, coupons	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
ency 6s	115	115⅛	115⅛
5 per cents	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞

STATE BONDS.

essee	82	81¾
essee, new	82⅛	81⅜
n Carolina, April	20	
n Carolina, July	9¼	9
ouri 6s	92⅞	

Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, ish the following report of active stocks at Philadelphia Board:

a. R. R.	49⅝
a. Scrip	95⅝
ling	56⅝
ed Co.'s N. J.	121⅛
reek	17⅜
gh Valley	59
. R. R. 7-30	91
ral Transportation	43
ire Transportation	50

RODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 5, 1874.

MARKS—Winter, mild though it is, still lingers with d is rather enjoyable than otherwise.

e most noticeable feature in the markets is the ad- e in carbon oil from 12½c to 14c per gallon, with an ard tendency. Oil dealers are jubilant.

ere is considerable ice running in the Allegheny , though as yet it is not in proper condition for pack- way for summer use.

e grain market presents no new features, if we ex- the fact that the arrivals are largely on the increase. es remain firm at previous quotations.

ere is a better demand for choice brands of domestic western flour. The stocks on hand are ample eet all demands, and holders will not make conces- to effect sales.

con and provisions remain unchanged in price, with ctive trade demand reported by all leading dealers, whom seem pleased with the situation.

ere has been a decline in coffee of about one cent ound. The future of the coffee trade depends upon hourly expected advices from the principal coffee ing regions, which will decide the future status of market.

tter and eggs are in active demand, with the supply otoe fresh of sho t the demand.

ken altogether, the market is not deemed unsatisfac- and there is little complaint on the part of busi- men.

low will be found the arrivals of the principal articles oduce for the past twenty four hours:

r, bbls	3,167	Apples, bbls	62
e, bxs	57	Corn, sks	110
at, sks	1,580	Barley, sks	1,533
ske	560	Oats, sks	572
er pkgs	41	Bacon, pcs	1,184
toes, bush	1,925		

e omit extended quotat ons.

TSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HAY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 5, 1874.

e receipts of baled hay during the past week has fair, but it is not coming in as freely as a few weeks This no doubt is owing to the low price it is bring- present and many prefer to hold for awhile, ex- that with a breaking up of the roads in the g, which will prevent countrymen from sending in hay, that prices will advance again. The ty of the hay which arrived this week is good. Sales e car load range from $19 to $22, with sales of three prime at $23. Loose in good supply at Allegheny ound market; slow and prices tending downward- range from $18 to $25 00, according to kind and ity.

New Orleans Market.

W ORLEANS, February 5.—Corn—demand slackened prices weaker; white 77c; yellow 79c. Hay quiet; e $22 50. Lard scarce and firmer; tierce 9½@c; @7½c. Molasses—good demand; cistern bottom 45 ; prime 63c; choice 70c. Others unchanged.

Toledo Market.

LEDO, February 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. at dull and declined; amber Michigan $1 50, seller ch $1 54, seller April $1 57. Corn steady, with mod- demand; high mixed 66½c; new 62½c, seller Febru- 3½c. Oats steady, with moderate demand; No. 2,

Philadelphia Market.

ILADELPHIA, February 5.—Flour and wheat quiet unchanged. Corn quiet and weak at 77a88c. Oats at 60a64c. Pork $16 50a17 00. Lard 9½a10c for west- Whisky steady at $1 02.

Nashville Market.

SHVILLE, February 5.—Cotton steady with a moder- lemand at 12¼a13½c. Corn 78c. Oats 65c. Flour, and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky at $1 01.

Memphis Market.

MPHIS, February 5.—Cotton steady at 15a15¼c Flour and unchanged. Corn firm at 75a76c. Oats scarce 5½c. Lard firm at 9½a10c. Bulkmeats quiet and hanged.

Cleveland Market.

EVELAND, February 5.—Grain and petroleum mar- quiet and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 5, 1874.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses No. head.	Mules No. head.
Thursday, Jan. 29	161	2,900	400	75	68
Friday, Jan. 30	918	1,900	200	180	51
Saturday, Jan. 31	792	1,025	800	45	....
Sunday, Feb. 1	1,026	3,215	1,200	....	136
Monday, Feb. 2	1,206	4,200	6,000	90	119
Tuesday, Feb. 3	1,880	2,500	3,000	....	....
Wednes'y, Feb. 4*					
Total	5,984	15,740	11,600	390	374
Last week	6,660	6,870	7,000	150	272

*Till noon nothing on Yard Master's book.

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses No. head.	Mules No. head.
Thursday, Jan. 29	2,232	1,900	3,200	105	17
Friday, Jan 30	278	2,415	....	90	102
Saturday, Jan. 31	900	2,110	400	165	34
Monday, Feb. 2	1,548	2,100	1,210	34	170
Tuesday, Feb. 3	882	2,100	6,000	105	68
Wednesday, Feb. 4					
Total	5,823	10,625	10,810	499	391
Last week	7,994	10,015	6,360	315	221

Till noon nothing reported.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day have been liberal, being an increase over the preceding week The offerings consist of a mixture of grades, some droves of fine cattle being on sale, and some very low grades, for which there is barely any demand. The attendance of regular buyers is good and although they purchased very little at the opening of the market, since then they have taken hold freely and trade to this time has ruled moderately active. Some country buyers and butchers are here. They generally purchase the inferior grades of stock, but as they are not here in large force trade rules a little slow for the common grades of stock. Advices from both New York and Philadelphia are favorable this week, and this makes a better demand for prime shipping cattle. Both buyers and sellers agree that trade is better, more satisfactory, and prices a shade higher than last week. At this writing buyers are purchasing all the stock held at fair market rates, and the probability is that very few cattle will go forward in first hands. Market closes firm at the following

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; extra 1,000 lbs fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6; extra 1,200 lbs fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 50; prime 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth, $4 75 to $5; fair 1,000 lbs, $4 25 to $4 50; common, $3 50 to $3 75; bulls, $2 50 to $4.

Hogs.

The run of hogs for the week ending to-day has been fair, and in excess of those of last week. The quality of the offerings is generally poor, very little good stock offering. It will be seen by referring to the market prices of two months ago, that there is now more difference in price between prime and common grades than for a long time. During the early part of the season, at different times, there was barely any difference; now, owing to scarcity, the difference is almost $1 per hundred pounds. At present all the good hogs are coming from Chicago and buyers for the best grades have to look to that place for a supply. As yet there are plenty of Yorkers coming here, and this grade can be bought cheaper here than elsewhere. At this writing the market is firm and steady with every prospect of continuing so the balance of the week. Following are the current

PRICES:

Extra Philadelphia $6 75a6 80; prime Philadelphia $6 60a6 70; good mixed hogs $6 40a6 50; Yorkers $5 90a 6 10.

Sheep.

The run of sheep for the week heavy. The quality is all kinds and grades from extra to very common The attendance of buyers is good and trade rules moderately active. More sheep changed hands on Tuesday and Wednesday than during the entire last week, and at prices a shade higher. If the run had proved lighter this week, a large advance would have been obtained, as the demand has been very good. Prime sheep are most sought after and sell readily soon after arrival. Common though selling are a little slow.

Prices.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool $6 25; extra 95 lbs fine wool $6; prime 90 lbs fine wool $5 75; prime 85 lbs fine wool $5 50.

Fresh Cows.

The run of fresh cows is small. There is considerable inquiry for prime milkers, and anything good sells readily at prices ranging from $30 for common to $60 for extra.

Horses and Mules.

As will be seen by report above, the arrival and shipment of horses and mules this week is larger than for several weeks past. They are all in the hands of Eastern men, bought for their markets in anticipation of a spring trade. None selling at these yards.

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
33	36,250	$5 00	18	2,090	$5 10
18	20,070	5 40	15	18,870	5 00
18	19,730	5 25	51	68,560	5 80
8	8,440	5 40	2	2,430	6 00
3	3,010	4 50	2	2,180	4 25
27	43,450	6 15	2	2,960	5 62
67	87,890	5 60	35	41,130	5 35
32	40,020	5 35	1	2,410	7 00
15	14,210	4 25	3	2,810	3 25
16	16,690	4 50	2	2,230	3 25
10	12,970	5 80			

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
9	7,440	$3 50	20	19,150	4 50
68	11,390	5 75	19	20,460	4 50
17	11,340	4 00			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
2	2,125	$4 75	21	19,650	$3 90
41	31,890	3 90	4	3,870	5 00
34	39,830	5 25	48	5,9620	5 62
17	13,420	3 00	55	56,620	4 37
36	39,430	4 50	3	3,150	5 00
1	1,160	3 50	48	61,260	5 10
18	19,320	4 70	21	3,420	4 75
3	3,430	7 50	4	4,300	4 50
2	1,780	2 50	16	15,060	3 87
18	16,270	4 00	1	1,550	4 50
1	1,370	4 25	19	22,260	4 50
45	16,000	6 00	15	20,100	5 00

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
79	7,790	$5 55	36	5,470	$5 60
47	[illegible]	5 90	21	3,770	5 75
35	23,620	6 40	34	4,810	6 00
34	3,000	5 50	125	18,970	6 25
115	13,730	5 60	19	1,760	5 75
19	1,580	5 60	130	9,190	5 00
144	10,210	5 00	60	10,660	6 16
59	6,770	5 60	45	3,680	5 85
43	5,300	6 25	66	11,480	6 75
47	7,580	6 65	16	3,770	6 75
72	10,900	5 90	17	2,710	6 75
51	6,450	5 90	28	6,730	6 75
21	5,360	6 65	49	3,780	5 85
90	11,780	5 70	26	6,810	6 70
54	12,560	6 50	46	8,870	6 90
185	25,050	5 90	62	7,030	5 70
15	2,600	6 30	197	20,410	5 60
29	5,120	6 50	21	1,800	5 00
83	8,200	5 70	107	11,640	5 70
82	13,140	6 35	65	10,880	6 10
54	6,640	6 50	30	5,960	6 75
34	6,580	5 80	31	3,590	5 80
30	3,170	5 75	18	2,240	6 25
25	5,950	6 65	21	4,510	6 10
49	11,410	6 40	31	6,510	5 85
169	23,280	6 15	145	18,180	5 80
10	2,380	6 50	37	4,600	5 80

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON, SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
28	4,990	$5 70	68	11,390	$5 75
168	19,180	5 35	118	7,610	4 75
395	31,550	5 55	75	25,310	6 80
81	11,340	5 75			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
59	8,040	$5 50	98	10,580	$5 50
40	7,760	5 70	61	13,850	6 00
72	14,150	5 70	49	7,450	5 50
61	14,570	6 40	30	3,390	6 00
67	12,600	6 30	27	7,330	6 00
22	5,960	6 50	65	7,110	5 60
8	760	5 60	205	21,040	5 60
120	21,670	6 10	168	44,470	6 70
127	12,710	5 60	79	21,870	6 70
59	12,630	6 00	50	11,490	6 60
141	24,000	6 10	240	66,860	6 70
103	27,610	6 25	44	11,800	6 60
70	26,360	6 70	25	5,630	6 50
134	26,040	6 15	12	3,290	5 95
122	21,730	6 15	58	22,980	6 60
64	14,520	6 30	124	25,670	6 15
11	2,170	6 50	56	15,000	6 50
78	22,350	6 65	44	12,180	6 00
148	20,740	6 50	46	10,520	6 30
293	90,440	6 80	35	7,370	5 85
160	31,020	5 90	167	21,430	5 85
222	66,180	6 80	9	2,060	5 90
36	5,440	6 45	54	11,690	6 45
50	14,670	6 55	178	35,170	6 55
32	6,660	6 50	128	9,510	5 80
24	4,670	6 05	25	5,750	6 65
33	8,030	6 65	564	88,260	6 05
24	1,960	6 00	131	12,280	5 70
48	13,140	6 70			

Sheep.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
104	9,000	$5 50	85	6,210	$4 37
84	8,140	5 70	81	8,020	5 85
143	11,350	5 25	160	13,070	5 20
18	1,560	6 00	177	13,870	4 65
131	10,530	4 65	169	15,160	5 00
100	8,530	5 45	101	7,660	4 25
186	17,180	5 75	159	14,200	4 65

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON sold

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
161	16,520	$6 12	183	16,330	$5 50
95	9,540	6 25	176	16,260	6 00
173	16,870	6 10	75	9,190	6 80
204	18,860	6 00	320	33,690	6 00
182	14,610	5 25	98	9,720	6 25
62	7,890	7 00			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO, SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
140	14,770	$5 90	109	9,090	$5 00
98	10,190	5 25	176	14,490	5 00
151	14,330	5 20	23	1,490	4 00
94	8,100	5 37	48	4,860	5 62
200	12,940	3 50	121	10,270	5 62
174	14,480	5 00	9	[illegible]	4 25
98	7,520	4 00	178	14,670	5 40
82	7,830	6 00	74	10,270	7 00
174	14,860	5 20	178	16,630	5 80
52	4,670	5 50	369	28,890	4 75
164	14,470	4 75	146	12,040	4 90
212	19,390	5 50			

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 5, 1874.

REMARKS—The firmness we noted in the oil market yesterday continues; in fact the entire oil region is largely excited, while a number of dealers have withdrawn their oil and refuse to fix a price. The advance since the first of January is over one dollar per barrel or more than the cost of oil at that time. The good time has come, let producers act with the proper caution. There is no use to imagine that because oil is going up there will be no stop to the advance. It is a sound business maxim that when you can obtain a good price take it. The prices may still go higher, while the present prices will open up a large number of wells that have been idle for some time.

CRUDE.

The excitement in the market continues; holders are indifferent about selling. The following lots changed hands at

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls Union	$2 00
4,000 bbls Union	2 05
1,000 bbls United	1 90

The above sales show an advance since our last issue of 15 to 20 cents per barrel. For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was very firm, with an advance of 1½c per gallon at the works, with sales by the car load at 14c, being the highest point reached for some time. Prices still tend upward.

Philadelphia market firm, with spot sales 14¾a14½c; first half March 15, last half 15¼a15½c.

New York—Market excited, held at 15½c; sales 3,000 bbls, delivered 15th to 25th at 15½c. No telling what to-morrow's prices will be.

OIL BARRELS

Steady, city s $1 90 country, $1 85.

TITUSVILLE February 5.—The *Herald* says: The market continued excited during the day and closed firm at an advance of about 10 cents over yesterday's quotations. On the upper road the market opened at $2 05 and closed at $2 12½. The market at Parker's closed strong at $1 90 for United and $2 05 for Union. The home refined market was 8 cents in bulk and 13 cents in barrels. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$2 05
5,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 07½
3,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 10
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 12½
2,000 bbls Parkers, Union pipe	2 00
2,000 bbls Parkers, Union pipe	2 05
1,000 bbls Parkers, United pipe	1 90

OIL CITY, February 5.—Market unsettled at $1 90a2 00.

PARKER'S, February 5.—Market active and firm; Union $2 10a2 12½; other lines about $2 00.

ROUSEVILLE, February 5.—Market firm and unsettled; can't give figures.

TIDIOUTE, February 5.—Market firm and excited; sales yesterday at $1 85; $1 90 offered to-day; no oil offering.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 5.—Market firm; sales at $1 75.

TITUSVILLE, February 5.—Market firm at $2 20.

NEW YORK, February 5—Closing 4.—There is considerable irregularity in the market in holders, encouraged by the tone on the Creek. Crude in bulk 7½c bid; 8c asked for February. Refined at 15½c; sales of 3,000 bbls, deliverable February 15th to 25th, at 15½c; reported sales of 3,000 bbls last half March at 16c. Cases 21a22c. Naphtha 8½c. Philadelphia stronger; refined, 15c February; March 15½c; sales 5,000 bbls last half of February at 14⅝c; 3,500 bbls high test at 16c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5—Market firm but steady; S. W. 14¾a14½c; crude 6½c; cases 19c; sales 5,000 bbls February at 14⅞c; futures—15c for first half March; 15½a 15⅝c for last half.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvey	Vesta O W	462
McKelvey	Cosmos O W	462
Fisher Bros	Beggs, L & Co	228
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	770
Fisher Bros	Standard O W	468
Bushnell	Standard O W	535
Bushnell	Model O W	468
Taft & Paine	Eureka O W	80
Duncan	American O W	1,018
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	2,170

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O. W.	462	Model O W	1,003
Cosmos O W	462	Eureka O W	80
Beggs, L & Co	228	American O W	1,018
Citizens O W	770	Standard O W	458
Brilliant O W	2,170		
Total			6,670

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens' Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila	600
J Spar & Co	W P Logan	106
Total		706

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, February 5.—Cattle—Receipts 612 head; total for the week 7,174. Market active at yesterday's prices. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,800 head; total for the week 18,600. Market heavy at last week's closing prices. Hogs—Receipts 4,700 head; total for the week 21,300, against 18,020 last week. Market slow; good Yorkers $5 75a6 00; heavy hogs $6 00a6 37½; choice lots a shade higher.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 5, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.		Magne cal ℔	80 @ 1 00
Acetic ℔	16 @ 20	—Carb ℔	35 @ 40
Citric ℔	1 52 @ 1 58	Manna S F ℔	60
Oxalic ℔	26 @ 29	Morph sul ℔	5 50 @ 5 80
Sulphuric, ℔	3½	Nutm No 1 ℔	1 40
Tartaric ℔	60 @ 62	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gall	2 00 @ 2 20	Bergamot ℔	6 25 @ 6 50
Aloes.		—Castor ℔	@ 27½
Cape ℔	20	—Cinnamn ℔	2 70
Socot ℔	75	—Cloves ℔	@ 4 50
Am Carb ℔	27 @ 28	*Oil.*	
—Aqua ℔	11 @ 13	Cod liver gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Annotta ℔	66 @ 90	Lemon ℔	5 20
Ashes		Linseed gall	1 05 @ 1 10
—Soda ℔	4½ @ 6½	Neats F gal	1 00 @ 1 50
Bal. Copa ℔	1 05 @ 1 10	Olive gall	1 75 @ 2 00
Bay Rum, gal	3 25 @ 3 50	—quarts doz	6 25 @ 10 00
Bark.		—pints doz	3 25 @ 3 50
Cassia ℔	38 @ 40	Origan ℔	70 @ 1 20
Cinch Red ℔	1 30 @ 1 40	Pepper't ℔	5 25 @ 5 50
" Pale ℔	80 @ 85	Rosemary ℔	1 00 @ 1 50
" Com ℔	38 @ 48	Sassafras ℔	75 @ 90
Black Lead.		Sperm gall	2 20 @ 2 40
American ℔	5 @ 6	Tanners gall	68 @ 73
East Ind ℔	11 @ 12	Whale gal	88 @ 95
German ℔	7 @ 9	Winteg'n ℔	5 75
Blue Mass ℔	@ 98	Opium Ty ℔	@ 8 50
Blue Vi'r ℔	13 @ 14½	Pl Paris bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Borax ref ℔	20 @ 24	*Potass.*	
Brims roll ℔	4½ @ 5½	Bichrom ℔	25
—Flor Sul ℔	5½ @ 6½	Chlorate ℔	46 @ 48
Calomel A ℔	1 86	Iodide ℔	5 25 @ 5 50
—English ℔	2 50	Putty ℔	4¼ @ 4½
Camp ref ℔	36 @ 40	Quin sulp oz	2 65 @ 2 75
Canthar's ℔	2 12	Rosin ℔	5 75 @ 6 80
Cham. Ger. ℔	60	*Root.*	
—Roman ℔	47	Gentian ℔	.. @ 12
Chlorof'm ℔	1 28 @ 1 38	Ginger E I ℔	.. @ 18
Cloves ℔	65	" Jamca ℔	.. @ 33
Cochineal ℔	80 @ 90	Ipecac pow ℔	.. @ 1 88
Con lye, case	7 75 @ 8 00	Jalap pow ℔	.. @ 90
Copperas ℔	2 @ 3	Liquorice ℔	.. @ 18
Cream Tar ℔	49 @ 52	Rhub E I ℔	1 25 @ 1 50
Cubebs ℔	18 @ 20	Sars Hon ℔	.. @ 58
Cudbear ℔	25 @ 35	Senega ℔	.. @ 1 25
Emery En. ℔	10 @ 12	Valeri En ℔	38 @ 40
Et Nit sps. ℔	40 @ 44	" Germ ℔	25 @ 26
—Sulph ℔	65 @ 70	Sal Ammo ℔	15½ @ 17
Ext Logw. ℔	10½ @ 11	—Epsom ℔	3 @ 5
—Liq Cala ℔	44 @ 50	—Soda ℔	3½ @ 4
—Italian ℔	30 @ 33	*Seed.*	
—Sicily ℔	.. @ 25	Canary ℔	8 @ 8½
Fustic ℔	3 @ 4	Hemp ℔	8 @ 8½
Galls Alep ℔	.. @ 33	Cardamn ℔	2 70 @ 2 90
Gum.		Mustard ℔	12 @ 20
Arabic sts ℔	30 @ 40	Senna Al ℔	22
" White ℔	50 @ 68	" E In ℔	22
Myrrh T'k ℔	55	*Soda.*	
Shellac ℔	80 @ 88	Bi Carb ℔	7 @ 8
Trag s'rts ℔	45 @ 60	Soap Cast ℔	12½ @ 16
" Flake ℔	1 00 @ 1 10	—Cast wh ℔	18 @ 23
Hoffm's A ℔	@ 45	Sugar L'd ℔	22 @ 24
Indigo Ma ℔	1 00 @ 1 20	Turp sps gall	59 @ 65
—Span fl't ℔	1 10 @ 1 25	*Varnish.*	
Iodine res ℔	@ 8 00	Copal gall	1 50 @ 2 00
Junip Ber ℔	7 @ 9	Japan gall	80 @ 1 20
Logwood ℔	2½ @ 3½	Damar gall	1 60 @ 1 80
Mace ℔	@ 1 68	Ven Red ℔	2½ @ 4
Madder ℔	17 @ 19		

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, February 5, 1874

MONEY

easy at 4a5 per cent.

STERLING

steady at $4 84½a4 85 for sixty days, and $4 88 for sight. Customs receipts $638,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	18¾	5-20s, '67	18¼
5-20s, '62	15⅞	5-20s, '68	18
5-20s, '64	16⅜	New 5s	11⅝
5-20s, '65, new	17	10-40s	14⅛
5-20s, '65	18	Currency 6s	14⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	92½	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, old	81¾	North Carolina, old	28
Tennessee, new	81¾	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	47		

STOCKS

buoyant until late in the day, when it was reported that legal tenders decreased a million dollars. This depressed prices until it was known that there was a slight increase, when the market reacted from low figures and closed strong. The principal dealings were in Western Union, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Harlem, Rock Island, St. Joseph, and Quicksilver. Sales between ten and two o'clock 133,600 shares, of which 27,000 were Western Union, 13,000 Union Pacific, 8,400 Pacific Mail, 6,400 St. Paul, 5,800 New York Central, 12,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Lackawanna and Western, 1,000 Rock Island. It is understood arrangements are being completed by the Lake Shore Railroad Company to hereafter connect by the new Eel river road, from Butler to Logansport, Indiana, with the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central road at the latter point for its Western connections.

Canton	74	St Paul preferred	71⅛
W U Telegraph Co	76⅜	Wabash	53¾
Quicksilver	34½	Wabash preferred	70
Adams Express	94½	Fort Wayne	94
Wells, Fargo & Co Ex	75⅜	Terre Haute	15
American Express	64	Terre Haute preferred	33
United States Ex	69¾	Chicago and Alton	108¾
Pacific Mail	42⅜	Chicago and Alton pre	111
New York Central	103⅞	Ohio and Mississippi	34⅜
Erie	49⅝	Cleve, Col and Cin	84⅝
Erie preferred	76	Burlington and Quincy	105⅛
Harlem	125	Lake Shore	84
Harlem preferred	118	Panama	31⅛
Michigan Central	93⅛	Illinois Central	106⅞
Pittsburgh	89⅛	Union Pacific	34⅞
Northwest	60⅛	Central Pacific bonds	95⅛
Northwest preferred	74	Union Pacific bonds	85⅜
Rock Island	107	Hardford and Erie	2⅜
New Jersey Central	105⅜	Delaware and Lack	108⅜
St Paul	47⅜	Bankers' bills	$4 84

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 5, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull; only small local trade.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined; No 1 spring $1 25; No 2, $1 22½ cash, $1 25½ seller March; No 3, $1 17. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 57½c cash, 58½c seller March, 64c seller May. Oats dull and unsettled; No 2, 42c cash, 43c seller March; rejected 39½c. Rye—demand active and prices advanced; No 1 fresh 82½a83c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 fresh $1 80; No 3 $1 63a1 64.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined at $14 40 cash, $14 60 seller March. Lard dull at 9 15a9 20c cash. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 5½a5¾c; short rib middles 7⅜a7½c. Green hams, 16 ℔ average, sold at 9¼c.

WHISKY—Dull and market unsettled; sales at 95½c, closed with sellers 95c.

DRESSED HOGS—Market steady; light $6 60.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 15⅞c. Flour dull, in buyers' favor and unchanged. Whisky less active at $1 00½a1 01. Wheat quiet; No 2 spring $1 54a1 57; No 2 Milwaukee $1 59a1 60; Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 54a1 59; white Illinois $1 75. Rye and malt quiet. Barley in light supply and firmly held; two and four rowed mixed State $1 96¼. Corn opened firm and closed quiet, a shade easier; new western mixed afloat 82a85c; old do, afloat 88a90c; new white western 86a86c; new yellow 84a85c Oats quiet and unchanged. Hay firm at $1 05a1 10. Hops firm at 20 a25c. Sugar firm at 8¼a8⅝c. Petroleum advancing; crude held at 8½c; refined, spot, 15⅞a16c, March 16c. Pork heavy at $16 00a16 20. Beef unchanged; middles heavy at 8.7-16a8 11-16c. Lard lower at 9.7-16a9½c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Arrivals 540 head; making 2 130 for the last three days, against 990 same time last week. Demand about equal to the supply and market quiet and unchanged at $10 25a11 50 for ordinary to fair native steers and oxen.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,700 head, making 8,130 for three days, against 4,380 same time last week Market fair and prices not materially changed; range $6 00a7 75.

Swine—Arrivals 6,100 head, making 17,270 for three days, against 9,740 same time last week. None offered alive; dressed weaker and closed heavy at $7 62a8 00 for city, and $7 00a7 50 for western.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour quiet at $7a7 29. Wheat in fair demand at $1 45a1 50. Corn in fair demand at 60a62c. Oats quiet at 48a54c Pork dull and nominal at $15 50. Lard dull and unsettled; steam held at 9c; kettle 9½c. Bulk meats dull at 6a7¼a8¼c. Bacon dull at 7⅛a8⅜a9⅜c. Hogs—market steady with moderate demand; heavy $6a6 25; light $5 50 a6; receipts 3,062 head; shipments 2,330 head. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 96c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Business improves slowly with manufacturers' agents, but individual purchasers are light. The market for cotton goods moderately active and prices steadily maintained. Prints, percales and cambrics in fair request. Ginghams in steady package request. British and domestic dress fabrics moving more freely. Woolen goods in fair demand by clothiers and cloth jobbers.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 5—Cotton quiet at 15c. Flour, wheat and corn quiet and unchanged Oats firmer at 60a67c. Pork quiet at $15 37a15 50. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6⅛c; clear rib 8⅛c; clear 8½c. Bacon dull; shoulders 7⅛a7½c; clear rib 9⅛c; clear 9⅞c. Lard 9¾a 10½c. Whisky steady at 95½c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 5.—Flour in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Ohio and Indiana $1 55a1 78. Corn firm and steady at 80a82c. Oats firm at 53a56c. Rye quiet at 90a96c. Provisions and butter quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 00 cash, and $1 01a1 02 on time.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak: No 1 Milwaukee $1 25; No 2, $1 23½. Oats quiet; No 2, 41c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 58c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1, 78c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No 2, $1 75.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, February 5.—Wheat dull; extra white Michigan $1 93. Corn dull at 80c Barley quiet and firm, and held at $2 10.

STEAMSHIPS.

CLYDE'S

Coastwise and West India Steam Lines

VIA PHILADELPHIA, FOR

Havana, Cuba	Weekly.
Galveston, Texas	Weekly.
Charleston, S. C.	Weekly.
Norfolk and Richmond Va	Tri-Weekly.
Boston and Providence	Semi-Weekly.

Through Rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England.

Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly For through rates, or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh. or

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INMAN LINE

For Queenstown and Liverpool.

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Sail every THURSDAY and SATURDAY,

From Pier 45, North River, New York.

Rates of Passage:

CABIN—$80 and $90, gold, according to the location of berth.

Round trip tickets at low rate

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30.

PREPAID CERTIFICATES, $32 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage, at 23 Broadway.

Apply to

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York,

T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street, or to

MAX SHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,

THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT

Between New York and Liverpool,

Calling at CORK HARBOR both ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts; Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

OCEANIC	Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC	Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC	Capt. Gleadell.
CELTIC	Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC	Capt. Perry.

Passenger Accommodations Unrivaled.

Saloon, $80, Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage, $30, Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32. Drafts in sums to suit.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.

T. H. MURRAY, No. 7 Ninth street.

P. M. CUSHING, cor. 43d and North streets,

MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street,

E. McCORMICK, 2127 Sarah st, South Side.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Wareho 21 and 22 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. B. CAMPBELL. B. BAKEWELL, JR. J. W. PAUL.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Amerique	February 7	France.
Spain	February 7	Liverpool.
California	February 7	Glasgow.
Delta	February 7	Bristol.
Mosel	February 7	Bremen.
City of Chester	February 7	Liverpool.
Baltic	February 7	Liverpool.
State of Georgia	February 7	Liverpool.
Goethe	February 10	Hamburg.
Minnesota	February 10	Liverpool.
Periere	February 10	France.
Calabria	February 11	Liverpool.
Italia	February 11	Glasgow.
Canada	February 14	Liverpool.
Australia	February 14	Glasgow
City of New York	February 14	Liverpool.
Oceanic	February 14	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	February 17	Liverpool.
Algeria	February 18	Liverpool.
Caledonia	February 18	Glasgow.
Pommerancia	February 19	Hamburg.
Europe	February 21	France.
Egypt	February 21	Liverpool.
Ethiopia	February 21	Glasgow.
Great Western	February 21	Bristol.
City of Antwerp	February 21	Liverpool.
Republic	February 21	Liverpool.
State of Pennsylvania	February 21	Liverpool.
Schiller	February 24	Hamburg.
Nevada	February 24	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	February 24	France.
Russia	February 25	Liverpool.
Olympic	February 25	Glasgow.
Holtsatia	February 26	Hamburg.
Victoria	February 28	Glasgow.
City of Brooklyn	February 28	Liverpool.
Adriatic	February 28	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	February 28	Cardiff.
FROM BOSTON.		
Samaria	February 7	Liverpool.
Hecla	February 14	Liverpool.
Marathon	February 21	Liverpool.
Atlas	February 28	Liverpool.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Abbotsford	February 12	Liverpool.
Indiana	February 19	Liverpool.
Neuderland	February 20	Antwerp.
Vanderland	February 25	Liverpool.
Kenilworth	February 26	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, February 5, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R. Ft.	In.	CHANGE —OR— Ft.	In.	DIRECT'N OF WIND	STATE OF WEATHER
Cairo	32	6	—0	11	N. E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	22	2	—1	11	E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	7	3	—0	3	S.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	3	8	—0	6	S. E.	Lt. snow,
Louisville	9	10	—0	5	E.	Cloudy.
Memphis	26	6	0	0	N. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	14	6	—2	0	N. E.	Cloudy.
New Orleans*	5	3	†0	2	N. E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	6	3	—0	3	N.	Clear.
Shreveport	18	1	†0	5	N. E.	Lt. Rain.
Vicksburg	34	..	†0	7	E.	L.

*Below high water mark.

DANIEL O'LEARY, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 5, 1874.

River stationary, with eight feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 30 degrees at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 5, 1874.

River seven feet ten inches and falling. Departed—Courier, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; J. E. Rankin, for Matamoras, 3 P. M. Cold and cloudy.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 5—Cloudy. Mercury 32 to 40 degrees. River fallen eighteen inches. Port list: Up—Shannon, Fayette, George Roberts, Mary Houston, Mary Ament. Down—Robert Mitchell, Minneola, Idlewild, Shippers's Own, Morning Star, generally with good trips. Business active.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 5.—River still declining with thirteen feet scant on the shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Ella Hughes, Upper Cumberland. The Ada Hellman arrived and departed for Paducah.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 5.—Arrived—Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Laura Davis, Nashville; Grand Tower, St. Louis. Departed—Arkansas Belle, Evansville. River fallen eleven inches. Cloudy. Mercury 34 degrees.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, Memphis; City of Alton and Mollie Moore, New Orleans. Departed—Bismarck, New Orleans; Johnson, Keokuk; Kenney, Vicksburg; Gilmore, Cairo. River falling steadily. Clear and pleasant.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 5.—Cloudy with indications of snow. River declining. Departed—Indiana, last night, Cincinnati, Kyle, Chester, St. Louis; Maude, New Orleans.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.

Departed.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA six feet three inches and falling.

Boats Departing this Day.

Portsmouth	Granite State	Kerr, 4 P. M.
St. Louis	Fearless	4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet three inches and about a stand. Trade on the landing is improving. The weather was clear with indications of a thaw.

THE steamboat Lottie has been libeled at New Orleans.

THE Coal Exchange will meet to-day at the usual hour.

WE are indebted to the officers of the steamer Granite State for favors.

FROM present appearances business on the Missouri will be lively next season.

CAPTAIN CANNON says the cotton is getting pretty well cleaned up in the bends.

THERE are thirteen first-class pilots at Cairo waiting for something to turn up.

THE Granite State, Captain W. H. Kerr, is the only passenger boat that will depart this day.

MR. JAMES SHANNON, an old river engineer, is now lying very ill at his residence in Fort Fulton.

MR. H. L. SMITH, formerly of the "Appeal," is now river and commercial editor of the Memphis "Register."

THE towboat Fearless and barges will take their departure this day, positively, for St. Louis and way points.

ON Friday last Washita had thirty feet in its channel from Camden down, and a rise was coming from above.

JOHN T. MOORE, of New Orleans, has a claim of $18,000 against the steamer he purchased from the Marshal last week.

THE towboat Wild Duck and barges, Captain Adams, is announced for St. Louis and way points. She will have dispatch.

THE towboat Mary Davage, Captain James W. Batchelor, is announced for St. Louis and way points. She will have dispatch.

SIX and nine cents per bushel is what Caseyville, Ky., charges steamers for coal. What a fine field that is for heavy fuel vessels.

THE barges Davage No. 1 and No. 2, since their last trip, have been put in thorough and complete repair, and are now as good as new.

THE Ironsides and barges now bound down the Ohio pays $1,300 to get through the canal. John Evelyn and Gus Stickle are piloting her down.

THE towboat Grand Lake No. 2 arrived at Cincinnati yesterday, from New Orleans, en route for this city. She left after replenishing her stores.

CHEAP AT CINCINNATI.—We understand that Pittsburgh coal was purchased afloat at nine cents per bushel—the cheapest price for many years.

THE towboats Oil Valley and J. Sharp McDonald will be sold at Marshal's sale on Tuesday, the 17th day of February. Here is a chance to get a first-class towboat.

THERE are three iron ore dumps below St. Louis, viz: Iron Mountain ore, at Carondalet; Pilot Knob ore, at Sulphur Springs, and ores from South-western Missouri, at Horsetail Point.

PILOTS are notified that the lock on the M. A. and I. Society's box at Louisville will be changed so that new keys can be used. The box is located under the bell-house at the new locks.

CAPTAIN HALCOMB, an Upper Mississippi boatman, and son of ex-Governor Halcomb, of Minnesota, is now landlord of the Park Place Hotel at St. Paul. He used to command the Phil Sheridan.

THE following is the shipment of salt from New Orleans last Saturday: John Kyle, 1,000 sacks; Fannie Tatum, 800; La Belle, 1,100; William J. Behan, 550; by barge, 250; making a total of 3,650 sacks.

THE fine side wheeler Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, is announced for Cincinnati and way points. This boat is a general favorite with passengers and shippers. Our attentive friend W. S. Dravo will do the honors in the office.

CINCINNATI.—During the month of January the amount of salt received per flatboats at this point aggregated as follows: From Kanawha for Laidley & Blackmore 5,386 bbls; from Ohio river, for C. M. Holloway, 1,819 bbls; from Pomroy, for J. M. Rogers, 1,569 bbls.

THE far famed packet Granite State, Captain W. H. Kerr, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Portsmouth. This boat is noted particularly for punctuality, speed, superior accommodations and attentive officers.

ST. LOUIS.—The "Republican" says: The Missouri River Packet Company have wheeled their wharfboat into line, and are like the alligator's mouth, open for engagements. The Illinois river company is to be fitted out for the Illinois river trade, and the abundance of grain on the shores of that river, will, we think, insure good trips and profitable rates.

ALL the United States Steamboat Inspectors have received from E. Smith, Supervising Inspector General at Washington, D. C., a very handsome seal. Hereafter all official documents will be officially stamped before being issued from their office, and all business appertaining to steamboats, etc., will come under the direct supervision of General Smith, instead of the Secretary of War, as heretofore.

THE following remarkable item appeared in the New Orleans *Times* of Sunday, and is worthy of careful perusal by many of this neighborhood: "The steamer John Kyle, after leaving last evening, landed below the Picayune sawmill at Carrollton, and took on 4,500 barrels of potatoes, with a view to go back West to find a market. This is certainly a strange shipment but it is nevertheless in keeping with the present times."

CINCINNATI.—Some time ago suit was brought against the Etna in the United States Court here, by a man named Spencer, of Graham Station, West Virginia, for the value of a flat and certain accruing damages, altogether amounting to $787. On Tuesday Captain Henshell purchased the flat for $600, and thus ended the suit. He can sell it for $500. Each party pays his own costs—a mere trifle to the defendant.

ST. LOUIS.—The Dexter, which burned here on Saturday night, was being converted into a wharf boat, which was to have been moored at the foot of Cherry street. Her owners, Captain David Campbell and P. P. Manion, estimate their loss by the fire at $15,000. There was a special risk of $6,000 on the hull. The machinery had been taken off some time since, otherwise the loss to the boat owners would have been much more. Captain Campbell and Mr. Manion will at once proceed to have the hull of the Continental transformed into a wharf boat to take the Dexter's place and will have her ready by the middle of March.

Boiler Explosions.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, January 27, 1874.

James H. McCord, Esq., United States Boiler Inspector St. Louis, Missouri:

MY DEAR SIR: We have a locomotive here in the shops undergoing repairs that made its own report a few days since, to the astonishment of everybody present, a report that throws a little more light on the subject of steam boiler explosions than either "Sandy Hook" or Pittsburgh. They seem to have failed to get an explosion in their boilers with fire, water and five hundred pounds pressure, while this one took place in a cold, dry boiler with neither fire nor water near it.

The facts in the case, as near as I can learn, are these: Locomotive No. 358, C. B. & Q. R. R., undergoing repairs—while taking out the flues they came to one (that had previously given away by becoming leaky) which was closed at the ends with cast iron plugs. In striking one of these plugs, in order to loosen it, an explosion ensued within the flue, that shot out the plug with great force, accompanied by fire, smoke and a loud report, that shook the establishment from center to circumference. The shock in the blacksmith shops caused the forged walls to vibrate, and the earth to shake under the workmen's feet, who supposed that a switch engine on the track had blown up.

The superintendent of the shops, who was present, says that there was force enough, had it been developed within a closed boiler under ordinary pressure, to have torn it into fragments. This is only another link in the long chain of facts that have come under my observation within the past twenty-five years, that go to prove that it is the impurities in the water, and not the water, that cause these terrific explosions, that our friends at Sandy Hook and Pittsburgh so signally failed to reproduce with overpressure. When we find organic substances combined with earthy salts, in the bottom of steam boilers, that are as explosive in the open air as gunpowder, and defective locomotive flues containing analagous matters, that explode by concussion with a force equal to dynamite or nitro-glycerine, including violent steam boiler explosions, originating in the mud-drum, like that of the ill-fated Oceanus, I think it high time that the quality, as well as the quantity, of the water be taken into consideration. We all know something about the pressure of steam, and the resistance of good, bad and indifferent irons. Their forces and resistances may be measured and calculated with a true mathematical precision, but just as long as the chemical part of the natural sciences as they apply to steam power are ignored, we will have terrific explosions. Nitrogenous substances boiled down and concentrated in steam boilers may be set down as the chief source of the mischief. I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

A. T. HAY.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Frauenheim & Co, 244 sks wheat; McHenry & H, 223 sks oats; Rosenberg & Co, 25 bbls whisky, 22 do spirits; F Sellers & Co, 2,700 shoulders; O H Allerton, 1 car corn; B Schmidt, 1 car shingles; Frazer, M & Co, 66 bdls paper; J A Graff, 3 do do; f O Jen- Veigt, M & Co, 5 bxs butter; Hubbard & L, 1,150 kins, 8 cases tobacco, 99 bbls flour; Schomaker & Co, 11o do; hams; D Wallace, 95 bbls flour; R F Ginnell, 1 car staves; W Sumner, 1 s m wagon; W J Meck, 46 sks rye; D Wallace, 13 do; Graff, B & Co, 13 cars limestone; J F Gray, 1 do h h goods; T & H McCaffrey, 1 car hay; J Shriver, 3 bbls cider; Martin Haller, 2 do cheese; W Brady & Co, 1 car shorts.

PER ELEVATOR—McHenry & H, 4 cars corn; W H Anderson, 2 do oats; Head, O & Co, 2 do wheat; Hitchcock, McO & Co, 2 do corn; Furman & H, 1 do malt; W J Meek, 1 do rye, 1 do barley; M Weil 3 do; O H Allerton, 1 do corn; Gilmore & Co, 1 do wheat; J & W Fairley, 1 do corn.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Harbaugh, M & O, 6 cars limestone; Smith, & Co, 4 do; Jno Kamish, 1 car staves; J H Lotz 2 do; Young & ., 30 bgs oats; C Reiss, 25 bxs fine soap; J S Clarke & Co, 10 bxs com do; T Oesch, 34 bbls apples, 20 tubs cheese, 4 bxs a butter, 4 bbls eggs; Henry Len, 2 bbls eggs, 1 box butter; Beymer, B & do, 9 sacks kegs; M B Susdam, 170 bgs f seed; J Irwin, 35 bgs meal and middlings; Jas Craig, 6 bbls flour; Wilson Bros & Co, 50 tierces hams; John Forsythe, 1 car s iron; W L Burton, 4 cars staves and h; J J Hemphill, 1 do staves. Holmes & Co, 1 do lime; Billerter & Strauch, 6 cases handles; W R Canham, 1 keg branny; J S Clark & Co, 74 bags a corn; Anderson, M & P, 5 bbls flour; Beckfield & U, 3 bbls meal and barley, 1 keg o meal, 1 box farina, 16 sks flour; Kennedy, Childs & Co, 5 bbls spirits; T Carlin, 14 bars iron; R Carson, 1 lot stoneware, 5 bbls vinegar, 1 bbl wine, 3 empty kegs; L L Chandler, 1 car staves and hoops.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Slack & S, 2 cars lumber; F Alden, 1 car g stones; Central Refining Co, 4 cars oil barrels; L G Graff, 1 car bulk bacon; J T Wray, 20 coops, 5 bdls blinds; F Pollard, 1 bx moulding; Park & Co, 1 bdl f wire; J Duff & Son, 2 bdls do; VanGorder & S, 25 pails a butter; J W Garrett, 2 bxs f fish; Thos McCoy & Co, 7 bxs do; L R Verton, 2 bxs organs; J F Keller, 6 pkgs scales; J A Graff, 3 casks cheese; Dilworth & Bro, 100 bdls paper; S Ewart, 40 bbls flour; F child, 1 car hay; V M & Co, 12 bbls sundries; Head, O & Co, 75 bbls do; Pgh P Mfg Co, 34 bdls paper; McIntire & Bro, 5 bbls apples; Voigt, M & Co, 5 do, 10 bxs butter; O Barnett, 1½ bbls do; W B Hays & Son, 5 hhds s p bellies; W J Steel & Co, 70 pkgs sundries; P Duff & Son, 21 bgs potatoes; J Wilson, 100 bbls flour; McBane & Co, 162 bgs corn; R H Conway, 201 do; B D Moore, 100 oil bbls; W J Steel & Co, 250 bush corn, 12 do potatoes; McBane & A, 37 bush wheat; B D Moore, 24 oil barrells; F Schild, 34 sks corn; T C Jenkins, 85 cases tobacco; Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 15 do; J McCullough, 25 bbls wine; W B Hays & Son, 15 tcs shoulders; J S Brown, 5 bbls s water; S P Shriver & Co, 11 cases tobacco; B D Moore, 27 oil barrels; C A Warmcastle, 59 do.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Veghty, K & Co, 1 car s stuff; Jas Dalzell, 50 trcs lard; D G Stewart, 1 car ear corn; Hark & Schuebel, 1 car bulk s stuff; Lindsay, Sterrett & Co, 72 bdls hoes, 21 weed do; Eagle Cotton Mills, 7 bales cotton; Young & Booth, 94 sks barley; Excelsior Coffin Mf'g Co, 1 car w lumber; Wegman & Bro, 8 hhds tobacco; Jas Dalzell & Son, 100 trcs lard; L G Graff & Co, 2 cases hogs; F Sellers & Co, 25 trcs hams; Schoemaker & Co, 50 trcs lard, 10 bbls flour; Loh & Cooley, 5 kegs a butter; 7 bbls d apples; Underwood & Co, 50 trcs white grease; Johnson & Colvin, 10 sks d apples; J & W Fairley, 1 car ear corn; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 100 bbls hominy, 4 tubs butter; T C Jenkins, 15 cases tobacco; M McWhinney & Co, 10 sks collars.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Shoenberger & Co, 1 car limestone; Moorehead & McL 1 do; Carnegie, K & Co, 2 do; Sable Coal Co, 27 cars coal; A V R R Co, 7 do; Braun & Wagener, 1 car lime, 1 car stone.

Portsmouth.

PER STEAMER GRANITE STATE.—Carter Bros & Co, 2,000 f brick; Chess, Smith & Co, 1,000 do; Byers, McCullough & Co, 2,000 do; Spencer McKay & Co, 15 emt ale kegs, 1 hf bbl sour ale; Loomis & Collard, 30 tons Ohi pig iron; Jas B Young & Co, 10 tons Vesuvius pig iron; J W Porter, 100 tons Olive pig iron; Wm Flaccus & Jon, 1 splitting machine, 2 knives, 1 bx bolts, 1 balance wheel, 13 rolls leather; Robt Dickey & Co, 147 bdls keg hoops; Fairman & Henderson, 20 bales hay; McBane & Anger, 200 bgs bran; Porter & Bro, 12 pkgs furniture; Brownsville Packet 9 do; Park Bros & Co, 5 bars steel; R E Smith, 4 pkgs h h goods; Penna Salt Mfg Co, 26 drums chloride calcium; Lewis Muller, 1 bx furs; Mc McGrew, 4 bbls eggs, 4 bxs do, 1 do hams; Henry Omslair, 1 skiff; Wm McCain, 8 cattle, bbl, 1 bx chickens, 2 do mdse; Head, Carson & Co, 3 bbls eggs, 1 bx do; F H Kennedy, 1 jar a butter; P Duff & Sons, 92 bgs corn, 3 bx turkeys, 2 bbls eggs, 1 beef hide; B D Moore, 102 oil barrels; C A Warmcastle, 146 do; Loh & Cooley 10 bbls eggs, 1 do butter; Jarvis & Becker, 11 pcs pump logs; Van Gorder & Shepherd, 20 bbls sweet potatoes; D McMillen & Co, 2 barrels butter, 4 kegs butter.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	8	Brown & Co, m	1
Chess Smythe, m	6	Lloyd & B	2
Zug & Co, m	2	Reese, G & Co, m	5
Byers, McC & Co, m	5	Pitts F & I Co, m	8
Lewis, B, D & Co, m	7	Spang, C & Co, m	3
Total			47

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	15	Reese, G & W, o	2
Lucy F Co, o	10	Pitts Bolt Co, o	1
McKnight, D & Co	6	Isabella Fur Co, o	10
Total			44

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co, o	1

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Caughey & H, m	3	J R Wister, m	3
Caughey & H, b	1	J W Porter, m	5
Total			12

RIVER PACKETS.

FROM BELLAIR.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.

THE STEAMER ANDES,

CHARLES MUHLEMAM .... Commander.

Will leave as above.

MATAMORAS.

For Wheeling and Matamoras.

REGULAR PACKET.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

Leaves Matamoras EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 A. M.

THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER JAS. E. RANKIN.

FRED. KEMPLE .... Captain

W. D. COCHRAN .... Clerk

Freight received at all hours by FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents, Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

FRIDAY, January 30—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR .... Commander.

W. J. C. ANDERSON .... Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

SATURDAY, February 7—4 P. M.

THE ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL PASSENGER STEAMER JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN .... Commander.

WM. S. DRAVO .... Clerk.

Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Wharfboat, foot Wood street.

ST. LOUIS.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

SATURDAY, February 7—4 P. M.

THE STEAMER Wild Duck and Barges,

C. F. ADAMS .... Captain.

Will leave as announced above.

Will give through receipts to Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and all points.

For Freight only apply to C. F. ADAMS, or GHRIEST & MACKEY, Agents.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, February 11—4 P. M.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT Mary Davage,

JAMES W. BATCHELOR .... Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight apply to J. W. BATCHELOR, GHRIEST & MACKEY, or FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For St. Louis.

THIS DAY, POSITIVELY.

THE STEAMER Fearless and Barges,

J. M. BICKERSTAFF .... Commander.

I. W. SCOTT .... Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight apply on board or to GHRIEST & MACKEY, FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or J. R. WHITAKER, Agents.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO. Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS

PARK, BROTHER & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works

ANDERSON & WOODS

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF BEST REFINED CAST STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST Refined German Plow and Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES. ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS AXLES AND STEEL TIRE. Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates. STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

82 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rupture Trusses SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES Relief, Comfort, and Cure for Hernia or Rupture. Fine Steel Spring Vulcanized free from all sour, rusty chafing, strapping or girthing. Cool, cleanly, light, safe and durable. Unaffected by bathing. Always reliable. Beware of worthless Japanned imitations. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Estab'h 1835, 1347 Chest. St., Phila., and 737 Brd'y, N. Y. Complete assortment for sale by Messrs. Wm. H. Brill & Co., Allegheny City, and all drug ist

MWF

TEAS, LIQUORS, &C.

The New Tea and Liquor House 22 DIAMOND,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Roasted Coffee	22 cts
10 ℔s A Sugar	$1 00
11 ℔s C Sugar	1 00
5 ℔s Oat Meal	25 cts
Pearl Wheat	18 cts
5 Cakes Palm Soap	25 cts
13 Cakes Toilet Soap	20 cts
6 Bars Wax Soap	25 cts
7 Bars Women's Friend Soap	25 cts
Cheese, ℔	12 cts
Flour, per sack	1 75

Save 10 Per Cent on Groceries,

Save 20 Per Cent. on Teas,

Save 50 Per Cent. Per Gallon on Liquors,

BY EXAMINING THE STOCK OF

Jesse Inghram.

All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED!

North Pacific 7-30 Bonds.

Mortgage, $15,000, for Three Years.

Mortgage, 10,000, for Two Years.

Mortgage, 5,000, for Three Years.

Mortgage, 3,000, for Two Years.

Lake Superior and Mississippi R. R. Bonds

ALSO,

FOR SALE,

BANK STOCKS,
CITY BONDS,
INSURANCE STOCKS,
SCHOOL BONDS,
RAILWAY STOCKS,
RAILWAY BONDS,
GOVERNMENTS,
COMMERCIAL PAPER.

PUTS AND CALLS

On All Active New York Stocks.

$100 for 100 Shares.

Explanatory Circular mailed on application.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

Luther S. Kauffman,

BROKER,

No. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MWF

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Franklin Savings Fund and Safe Deposit Company,

Corner Seventh Avenue and Smithfield St.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Capital - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.

SAML. A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS:

Andrew L. McFarlane, Saml. A. Long, A. T. Douthett, J. P. Smith, Jno. W. Haney, M. W. Sackett, Frank Kohne.

JOHN G. MacCONNELL, Solicitor.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

Chas. Camblos & Co

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 38 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DIVIDEND SCRIPT Bought and Sold on Commission.

STOCKS and BONDS Bought and Sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.

ROOFING:

ROOFING!

Gravel Roofing

Applied Promptly either in City or Country

Roofing Materials

Of all kinds always on hand and for Sale.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.

Wm. B. Lupton & Co., 354 Penn Ave., PITTSBURGH, PA. (opposite Fort Wayne Depot).

Hugh Woodside,

ROOFER AND DEALER IN

SLATE!

Office, 270 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN NORTHAMPTON, VERMONT and PEACH BOTTOM ROOFING

SLATE

Also, Slating Nails and Felt, Corner Eleventh and Liberty Streets, Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

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305 LIBERTY STREET.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

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Mr. M. CONCANON

PRACTICAL OVEN BUILDER,

Respectfully announces that hereafter he can be consulted at the stand of Albert Warren, successor to George Allen,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Cherry Alley.

M. CONCANON.

January 21st, 1874.

TThs

Get the Best HOWE STANDARD SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired.

W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood st.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS:

Attractive!!

Silks.	At $1 50 a Yard	A Splendid Bargain in BLACK SILKS!
Silks.	At $1 60 a Yard	CHENEY BROS AMERICAN BLACK SILKS!
Silks.	At $1 85 a Yard	CHENEY BROS' Colored DRESS SILKS—all the latest shades.
Poplins	At 25c a Yard,	Extra Good Value in a Heavy BLACK POPLIN!!
Alpacas	At 25c a Yard.	BLACK ALPACAS!
Alpacas	At 31, 37½, 40, 50 and 62½c,	Great Bargains IN BLACK ALPACAS!
Alpacas	At 25 Cents,	COLORED ALPACAS, ALL SHADES.

FRENCH MERINOS,
DRAP DE ETE,
DRAP DE FRANC,
EPINGLINES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
REPPS, DELAINES,
POPLINS, ALPACAS,
DRESS GOODS,

All Grades and Qualities.

GOOD BARGAINS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,

206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Assets January 1, 1873, - $961,031 10

Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards. Six per cent. Interest paid on time deposits, which can be drawn without previous notice.

Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.

Directors.

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L. WALTER, Vice President.

JOS. STRATMAN, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 SMITHFIELD STREET.

CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000.

AUTHORIZED - - $500,000.

President—GEO. H. ANDERSON.

Cashier—JOHN D. FRASER.

Interest paid on time deposits.

Boards meet daily at 11:30 A. M.

CITY BANK,

Corner Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL .... $100,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired, remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.

H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.

J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

J. M. TONER, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1873.

CAPITAL $100,000

PRIVILEGE .... $500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages; Bonds and other good Securities.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank. Collections and Returns promptly made.

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President—HENRY LAMBERT.

Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.

Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

Allegheny Savings Bank,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORGANIZED IN 1845.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

J. L. GRAHAM .... President.

JOHN W. RIDDLE .... Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

James L. Graham, John Davidson, Andrew Ackley, D. DeHaven, James McBrier, John A. Scott, Henry Palmer.

Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

TThs

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH,

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

Capital Stock, $500,000.

J. W. COOK .... President.

R. W. MACKEY .... Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS .... Cashier.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET,

(CORNER SECOND).

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited.

We promise careful attention to all Business entrusted to us.

A. BRADLEY .... President

W. VANKIRK .... Vice President

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr. .... Cashier

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

57 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

MWF

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

N. W. Cor. Third & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES. Drafts drawn on all the leading cities of Europe.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROTHERS,

Successors to Waring & King.

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

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Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 30 Walnut Street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS!

Opened This Week!

Embroidered Skirts,
Embroidered Waists,
Embroidered Underwear,
Infants' Chemise,
Embroidered Shawls,

Ladies' Fine Underwear!!

Infants' Dresses,
Embroidered Robes,
Infants' Merino Shawls,
Misses' Fine Underwear,
Infants' Flannel and
Merino Skirts
And Sacques,
Embroidered.

Infants' Linen Embroidered Shirts!

Pillow Cases,
Pillow Shams,
Sham Sheets,

Tucked, Ruffled and Embroidered.

Hamburg Edging and Embroideries

New Hats and Bonnets.
New Ribbons and Flowers,
New Scarfs and Ties,
New Handkerchiefs,
New Collars & Cuffs.

EMBROIDERED LETTERS!!

Linen Waists,
Alpaca Waists,
Colored Waists,
White Skirting!!

Stock has never been so complete with all the "Latest Novelties" as at the present, and full of Bargains!

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

RAILROADS:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, November 2d, 1873, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, at 2:50 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.

Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:20 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p. m., Philadelphia 2:50 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 2:25 a. m., Washington 6:13 a. m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:40 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:15 a. m., Philadelphia 8:00 a. m., New York 11:55 a. m.

Fast Line daily, at 7:50 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 5:00 a. m., Philadelphia 9:10 a. m., New York 12:35 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 a. m., Washington 10:35 a. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:45 A. M., stopping at all Stations.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:05, 10:20, 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:10, and 11:20 p. m. Sunday, 12:40 p. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:00 a. m., 4:50, 5:30 and 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 9:20 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation .... 2:40 p. m.

Johnstown Accommodation .... 3:50 p. m.

Trains arrive at Union Depot as follows:—

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Mail Train daily, except Monday .... 1:20 a. m.

Fast Line daily, except Monday .... 1:55 a. m.

Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday .... 8:40 a. m.

Cincinnati Express daily .... 9:20 a. m.

Pacific Express daily .... 1:55 p. m.

Way Passenger daily .... 8:20 p. m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:40 and 8:25 a. m., 1:30 2:40, and 5:45 p. m. Sunday, 10:00 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:40 and 9:00 a. m., 6:45, 7:25, and 11:10 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation .... 4:45 p. m.

Johnstown Accommodation .... 10:45 a. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

Mail Train, connecting for Butler .... 6:35 a. m.

Express, connecting for Butler .... 2:15 p. m.

Freeport Accommodation .... 9:30 a. m., and 4:17 p. m.

Springdale Accom. 3:05 and 6:10 p. m. Sunday, 12:50 p. m.

Fairview Accommodation .... 10:40 a. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot:—

Express, connecting from Butler .... 10:20 a. m.

Mail Train, connecting from Butler .... 5:40 p. m.

Freeport Accommodation .... 8:20 a. m. and 2:25 p. m.

Springdale Accom. 6:50 a. m. and 6:05 p. m. Sunday, 9:50 a. m.

Fairview Accommodation .... 12:50 p. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices—No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY. TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, February 2, 1874, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh time), as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Homestead Accom (from Ormsby)	6 00 a m	Homestead Ac	6 55 a m
Through Mail	8 45 a m	Elizabeth Ac	8 35 a m
Monongahela Ac	11 00 a m	Monong'ela Ex	10 20 a m
Monongahela Ex	4 00 p m	Through Mail	1 55 p m
Elizabeth Ac	6 15 p m	Monongahela Ac	5 35 p m

All Trains daily except Sunday.

Church Train leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8 00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10 00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1 00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3 05 p. m.

Three Through Trains for all important points on the Monongahela river.

Passengers from Brownsville and up river points make close connection with Morning Express at Monongahela City, reaching Pittsburgh three hours quicker than by packet, and making all important connections East and West.

Baggage called for or delivered at depots, hotels or residences by Johnson's Express. Leave orders at Passenger Depot, 226 Carson street (South Side), or General Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JOHN. M. BYERS, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

WM. J. ROSE, General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, February 2, 1874, Two Through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	7:00 a m	9:45 p m
Kittanning Accommodation	11:40 a m	5:45 p m
Titusville Express	2:00 p m	2:40 p m
Brady's Bend Accommodat'n	3:25 p m	10:10 a m
Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	9:10 a m
Soda Works Accommod'n	6:00 p m	8:20 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:20 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at Principal Points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays, to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sundays.

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Red Bank Junction with trains on Eastern Extension to Reynoldsville and intermediate stations.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 76 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after DECEMBER 14, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	Pacific Ex	2:22 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:55 a m
Clev & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Chicago Express	11:58 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	7:13 a m	Cleveland Ex	1:53 p m
Chicago Express	12:13 p m	Chicago Mail	3:43 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	2:13 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:48 p m
Pacific Express	2:28 p m	Ch &St Louis Ex	7:23 p m
Wellsville Ex	3:43 p m	Clev & Whg Ex	7:28 p m
Erie and WhEx	4:28 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Express	7:03 p m
Depart from Allegheny.			11:43 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Arrive in Allegheny.	
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	1:28 p m	Beaver Falls	8:13 a m
Enon Ac	3:18 p m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
Beaver Falls Ac	4:28 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
		Leetsdale Ac	5:38 p m
		Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.

Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."

ALTERATION OF TIME. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, 1873, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:40 a m
Through mail to Wash. & Balt.	8:00 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:30 a m
Mixed way	9:15 a m	West Newton Ac	8:30 a m
McKeesport Ac	10:15 a m	Through Ex	9:15 a m
Connellsv'e Ac	3:25 p m	Connellsv'e Ac	11:00 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:35 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:10 p m
West Newton Ac	5:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:05 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac	6:15 p m
Through Ex to Wash. & Balt.	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	6:30 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Mixed way	7:10 p m
*W. Newton ChT	12:45 p m	Through mail	9:40 p m
		*W. Newton ChT	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore Philadelphia, New York and all points east.

General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.

SAML. C. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after NOVEMBER 2d, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	McDonald Ac	7:15 a m
Columbus Mail	6:43 a m	Washington Ac	8:33 a m
Washington Ac	8:48 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:53 a m
Pacific Express	9:53 a m	Cincinnati Ex	12:03 p m
McDonald Ac	12:03 p m	McDonald Ac	1:13 p m
Southern Ex	2:28 p m	Washington Ac	3:03 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:53 p m	Columbus Mail	6:13 p m
Washington Ac	5:01 p m	Fast Line	7:33 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	12:22 a m
Sunday Ch train	12:18 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

Pacific Express leave daily.

Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

COAL.

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R. (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily. Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.

HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO., No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.

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50 Tierces Prime Leaf,

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SPECIAL!

PRINTS	AT 6¼ CENTS, Fast Colors.
PRINTS	AT 8 1-3 CENTS, New Styles, Fast Colors.
PRINTS (Short Lengths).	AT 8 1-3 CENTS, Shirting Styles, A Great Bargain.
TOWELS	AT 8 1-3 CENTS, All Linen.
MUSLIN	AT 10 CENTS, Yard Wide.
MUSLIN	AT 12½ CENTS, Extra Value.
CARPETS	AT 12½ CENTS—STAIR CARPET.

"Elastic Sponge,"

FOR PILLOWS, &c.

TOILET QUILTS,
TOILET SETS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
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Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
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Stock Very Complete,

Prices Very Low,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

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J. G. FLEISHMAN, Treasurer.

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Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

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Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance Company,

87 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Capital, - $250,000.

Assets $343,600 18, Jan. 1, 1873.

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Western Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.

CAPITAL .... $225,000.

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LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

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Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

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"OLD RELIABLE"

Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia,

ORGANIZED 1829.

CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.

COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,

Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

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Strength is Security!

ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.

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OF LIVERPOOL.

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Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in matured years, and which produce some of the following effects: emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

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Office, No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Specially treats all Private Diseases. Cures guaranteed. Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis (all forms). Also Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Vigor, Mental and Physical Decay, &c. All are thoroughly cured, without exposure, or detention from business. Medicines supplied. Confidential consultation or pamphlet free; by mail two stamps. Office hours, 9 A. to 8 P. M. "True Marriage Guide," 260 pages, illustrated, 50 cents.

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THE RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT

[CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.]

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at half-past seven o'clock by President Brunot, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. S. J. Wilson, D.D.

Rev. H. H. Groye, Cincinnati, read the report of the Enrolling Committee, as follows: Delegates 641; non certified delegates, 432; total, 1,063; 18 States represented.

Rev. A. A. Hodge, D.D., Professor of Theology in the Western Theological Seminary, was then introduced and delivered an able address. He commenced by uttering a few words of explanation. He was present by constraint from without and not from within. Until last Thanksgiving he was supposed to be on the other side; but he would say that he was heart and soul in the matter. He hoped that was clear, although his speech might be dark.

Address of Dr. Hodge.

Although my instincts and convictions have always been thoroughly in sympathy with this movement, yet, as I am not experienced in its exact analysis and in the close study of the several departments of the general question, I shall not attempt the detailed discussion of any one topic, but only a general statement of what I understand to be the state of the controversy, and the reason for the demands we make.

I. There are three parties in this debate: 1st. The constantly growing band of Christian men who believe this work is the duty of the hour, in which the salvation of the country is involved.

2d. The company of intelligent infidels who consciously disbelieve our principles, and their natural allies, the licentious and the trimmers for place.

3d. The entire mass of our fellow Christians, the overwhelming majority of the nation, who really agree with us in our principles, but who are, as yet, imperfectly informed as to our ends, our methods, or the necessity for, or the feasibleness of our enterprise. With the second class we can have no compromises—we must either convince or defeat them by sheer force. With the third class we can have no controversy. Mutual explanations must remove all misconceptions and lead to cordial co-operation.

II. The end we propose is in the widest sense Catholic and not sectarian. It is simply the recognition within its legitimate sphere by the national government of the general truth of theism and Christianity. These are fundamental to the creed and traditional institutions of all Roman Catholics alike, Gallican and Ultramontane, of all German Lutherans and French Huguenots, of Anglican Churchmen, high, and broad, and low, of English and American Puritans and Scotch Covenantors. This movement ought to provoke no controversy. In the end it will occasion no division, except between theist and atheist, Christian and infidel.

III. The point we want recognized in the Constitution is not a dogma of the churches, nor a theory of the schools, but a simple fact, everywhere operating, and universally recognized by believers. Jesus Christ is as a fact "Ruler among the Nations," (1) providentially, guiding their affairs and determining their destinies; (2) morally, by the revelation of truth and duty, the exhibition of motives, and the stimulous and discipline of providentially arranged circumstances. If this be a matter of fact generally believed, ought not a great self-governing community like this nation, conscious of its acts and of their character, to make a distinct profession of its allegiance?

IV. The practical recognition of this fact is no new thing in American history. It has formed a prominent characteristic of our successive governments, Colonial, State and national from the beginning. We propose the adoption of no new principles, and no radical change of customs. We propose only to recognize, as a fundamental principle in the National written Constitution, that which has been an universally recognized principle of national life from the first. We aim at not change, but at conservation. We want to preserve through all coming time and consistently carry out in all departments of law the hitherto universally admitted fact that Christianity is an element in the common law of the land. In very various ways has this great principle been confessed by our nation from the beginning. This is plain in all the history of the Mother Country whose common law we have inherited. In the institutions and innumerable formal acts of all the original colonies; by all the laws of the States and the national government with respect to blasphemy, oaths, the Sabbath, marriage and divorce, &c.; by the appointment of Christian chaplains for the army and navy and for Congress, and by their daily appeals to God in the presence and with the assent of the officers of the government in their official character; by the distinct assertion of these principles in the inaugural addresses of all our Presidents, and in their official appointment of days of public thanksgiving and fasting; and above all the entire system of education in this country for the first two hundred years of its history, was the creation of earnest Christians for the promotion of Christian objects. In all these schools and academies Christianity was recognized by devotional exercises, by specific instruction and was largely embodied in dictionaries, geographies, histories, works of general science and literature. Our present rapidly expanding system of national education has grown out of this early and long established system. We retain the text books and educational literature, the fruit of the Christianity of a past age, and we retain also the Christian traditions of Bible reading, &c. The great debate which divides Catholics and Protestants on this subject relates not at all to the place of Christianity in the school, but rather as to the form, quality and quantity of Christianity to be taught. The one party demands for their children full denominational instruction. The other party being satisfied, with us, with the recognition of Christ as the Supreme Ruler through His Providence and the Supreme Teacher through His Word. On the contrary, it is our opponents who propose to change all this. They propose to abolish the oath, and the civil Sabbath as unjust discriminations against the unbeliever. They propose to modify the law of marriage, to do away with the sacredness of the family, the rights of men in their wives, and the rights of parents in their children. They propose to purge Christianity from our entire system of national education from the text-books of the schools, and the instructions of the teachers.

We desire to emphasize this fact with all our force. We are not innovators but conservers of the traditions of our race and nation. We want to establish no theological crochet, nor to secure the ascendancy of any class of religious persons. We want simply to make part of the permanent written law what has always from the beginning formed an effective and universally acquiesced in part of the unwritten law. It is essential for our success that we make this understood. The mass of any people are not affected by abstract reasoning, but by appeals to their emotions or their interests. They are satisfied with the present, with which they are familiar; indisposed to attempt reforms, the entire consequences of which they are not able fully to anticipate. Naturally, and with a healthy instinct, they shrink from the suggestions of innovators, but respond quickly when they are summoned to assent to principles and to defend institutions inherited from their fathers, the benefits of which they realize from experience.

V. Observe. 1st. The explicit assertion of this principle in the written law can possibly invade no right of a dissenting minority which they possess under the historical conditions above explained. They can possess no rights which the unwritten Constitution and immemorial traditions and practical usages of our nation do not give them.

2d. Every nation and its institutions have necessarily a character historically determined, which is essential to its identity, into which all succeeding generations are born, and to which all immigrants from abroad voluntarily accede. As the nation was formed by its English descent and inheritance, and colonial experience and its republican government, so has it been formed by its Christianity. As no man's liberty is invaded by accepting the historical social structure of the community into which he is born, or into which he voluntarily immigrates, so no man's liberty is invaded by the maintenance in every legal way by the nation of its fundamental religious character.

3d. If the Christian majority prevail and maintain Christian institutions, the infidel minority will be just where they have always been, in the exact position in which they voluntarily accepted citizenship; and while they may be restrained from some self-indulgence, they can be constrained to no violation of their convictions.

On the other hand, if the unbelieving minority prevail, the Christian majority will lose that precious heritage from their father's which they held in trust for their children, and they will be outlawed. For, when the law of man contradicts the law of God, the Christian has no alternative but to obey the law of God, disobey the law of man and take the consequences.

VI. There are two Constitutions of the nation, the written and the unwritten. Neither of these are arbitrary conventions or artificial constructions. These, in every land and age, are the result of processes of growth, and they embody in the form of recognized law or usage the great historically established facts of national character and condition. This is true of our written Constitution. Afterwards, when the facts have been providentially changed, the written Constitution has been amended to express those facts. With respect to the national religion, an important omission was made at the first. That omission, of course, has altered none of the facts of the case, but under changed conditions, it may bring them into question.

We claim that since the religion of the nation and its government is a matter of fact and ancient traditional right, there is the same propriety in announcing that fact in the fundamental law of the land that there is for formulating any other principle which gives character to the government. If it be thought desirable to insist in the bond for a republican form of government, it must be quite as essential to provide that the government, whatever be its form, shall be obedient to the revealed will of God.

VII. We are now brought to an historical crisis, when the necessity for the formal constitutional recognition of Christianity is becoming more and more keenly appreciated by ever increasing numbers.

1. Nations, like individuals, are brought by growth or by special discipline to clearer self-consciousness, the relations of much, taken for granted as true, are not at first understood. And the importance of defining principles long considered as self-evident, may be made apparent by their denial, or by newly developed opposition.

2. Recently multitudes of disappointed political and social theorists have immigrated to our land, who are disseminating theories of human rights and of man's relation to God which are as inconsistent with the facts and traditions of our government as with the Christian religion. We point to the facts of our history and to the present abundant evidences of our national Christianity and claim that our written law shall be conformed to these facts. Our opponents, in the name of the abstract rights of man, irrespective of all historical conditions, point to the accidental omission of the recognition of Christianity in our written Constitution, and claim that our history and traditions and the living faith of the majority shall be denationalized in order to conform our practice to the silence of our fundamental law. Ours were the fathers whose lives and work made this nation, and whose faith gave character to our institutions, Catholics, Episcopalians, Puritans, Huguenots, Quakers, English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch and German Presbyterians and Lutherans and Wesleyans, while our opponents, for the most part, unless as we let them share in our heritage, are as destitute of a country as they are of a God.

3. We are now engaged in perfecting and extending the most comprehensive and effective system of national education ever known among men. The whole continent will be brought under one comprehensive administration, embracing all the children of the nation, and all grades of education from the common school to the university. It is alike absurd in principle, and in flat contradiction with universal experience, to suppose that the education of the understanding can be separated from the education of the reason and conscience, or that the communication of knowledge can be separated from the formation of moral and religious principles. Hitherto, as a general fact, all the literary apparatus and methods of our education has been molded by Christianity. Shall it remain so in the future? Shall the minority, on the plea of freedom, deny the majority the privilege of having their children taught history and science as interpretations of God's work? Can the majority be deceived into believing that absolute silence as to God's agency, is not, under such circumstances, equivalent to denial, and that the withholding of all religion from a scheme of education is not equivalent to the inculcation of Atheism? As the government of the nation prepares itself for the tremendous responsibility of educating all the youth of the land, who shall forbid that it shall write among its changeless fundamental laws, that immemorial faith of our Saxon race and of our nation, that as men can successfully rule others only as they are themselves ruled by Christ, so they can successfully teach others only as they are themselves first taught by Christ.

VIII. The character of Christian belongs to the nation regarded not only as a collection of individuals, but as well when regarded as an organized community exercising the functions of civil government. This we claim to be true of our nation, both as a matter of principle and as an unquestioned fact.

1. As a matter of principle no man can deny moral and religious character to nations and to their governments, who does not deny them to the individuals who compose them. If they are intelligent, free, brave, moral, energetic, obviously the nation is so. Now, government is a function of the nation as a providentially organized community. The nation, as thus historically organized, is the government. The character of the people forms the character of the nation, and the character of the nation forms the character of the government. In every act of the government which concerns moral and religious questions, it must be obedient to the great law-giver or disobedient, religious or irreligious.

The family and the nation and the civil government are as much creatures of God as the individuals that compose them. Men are born under government and can only exist under governmental conditions. Civil government is as certainly ordained of God as is the church, and each is His instrument in different spheres. The evangelist is a minister of God to preach, and the magistrate is a minister of God to rule. The Christian scriptures is a revelation of God's will to each in his own sphere. The Christian minister receives the word of God as his law in the Church and interprets it for himself. The Christian magistrate receives the same word as his rule in the State as far as it casts light on human duties and relations involved in the functions of government, and the magistrate interprets it for himself.

It is self-evident that if a legislator is a Christian, and at the same time believes that Christ has expressed His will in any question concerned in legislation, he must, when he comes to make laws, act as he believes. If he is a Christian in his heart, he will be a Christian in his vote. If the majority of the Legislature agree with him the laws will be Christian. The character of the Legislature must be expressed in their legislation, and the character of the nation should be expressed in the character of its representatives; otherwise it is so far forth not represented.

2. This principle is no less true as a matter of fact, and always in exact proportion to the freedom of the nation. Every government must enact laws and ordain regulations involving religious questions. Every government has done so, our own included to the present day, as abundantly known to all and shown above. If a government be a usurping tyranny it may misrepresent the people in its action concerning religion. But if the nation is free, the government must act in this regard as in all others as the true organ of the nation, and represent its character. Our nation has always been free and Christian, and therefore the action of our government has in the main expressed the Christian faith of the people. If we remain Christian and free our government shall be Christian also. And since the issue is joined and the flag of the Atheist raised, we demand that the standard bearing the symbols of Christ's crown be nailed together with the insignia of liberty over the capitol of the nation.

The address of Dr. Hodge was frequently applauded.

THE RELATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHRISTIANITY.

T. H. Baird Patterson, Esq., was next introduced and addressed the convention as follows:

MR PRESIDENT, FELLOW DELEGATES AND FELLOW CITIZENS, Pennsylvanians to the manor born—children of the Pilgrim Fathers, of Scotch and Irish Presbyterian martyrs, of Huguenot refugees, of Christian ancestors of various creeds, who for conscience sake left home and friends to found us a Christian nation, where civil and religious liberty are secured to all, be not misled by the assertion that the movement agitated by this convention tends to religious intolerance to wedding church and State. No such tendency exists. On the contrary, this movement claims nothing but to secure in the preamble of our National Constitution an acknowledgment of the supremacy of God and the Christian character of our nation, such as is now generally and authoritatively conceded to be the law of our land. Such then being the nature of this movement, is it of any vital practical importance, or is it the mere phantasy of theoretical visionaries?

Warned by unfavorable symptoms in our national life at present manifested only too plainly, let us stop and reflect. In questions of national life and policy we have two sources of guidance, Revelation and History—two kinds of relations, Godward and Manward.

From a Christian standpoint, as regards the relation of our nation toward God, or, indeed, as regards its relation both toward God and man for those of us who accept God's supremacy, Revelation and the Bible as binding, this movement is certainly of vital and practical importance, it would seem. For in view of the numerous admonitions and commendations by God to nations in regard to acknowledging Him and serving Him, the duty to acknowledge Him in our National Constitution seems clear beyond doubt, and the omission to mention His name therein appears sinful negligence.

And now let us, as statesmen, pass on to view this movement Manward as concerning the relations of the nation to individuals, and of the nation to other nations. History supplies us the only human aid for our guidance, and that is the lamp of experience. We know of no way of judging of the future, but by the past. Lifting our eyes from the present, let us gaze out over the ocean of Time, over lines of century-waves which, further and further receding, close nearer and nearer together, and blend at last into one unbroken tide away toward the horizon of remote antiquity. Let us think of the wars of departed ages; of the empires and republics Time has seen created and destroyed; of the nations whose birth it has witnessed, whose progress it has watched, whose annihilation it has noted; of the life and death, the grandeur and decay of nations through nearly six thousand slow revolving years.

While Time by successive years, and mankind by succeeding generations, are continuous, why do decay and death appear to be inevitable incidents of national existence?

The answer at once suggests itself. In the ancient world we see nations with their natural tendencies free from the restraining influences of Christianity, and there we can best judge of the diseases of national life. There war was the one pursuit of nations; "Might makes Right," their international law, and centralization their chief characteristic; nations rose and fell in rapid succession; instability was their great defect; nations conquering by force, became corrupt through the wealth acquired by unjust conquest; then luxurious and effeminate, and in their turn fell a prey to some more warlike people. "Greece fell by the hands of her own people. The man of Macedonia did not the work of destruction. It was already done by her own corruptions, banishments and dissensions," "Romans betrayed Rome. The legions were bought and sold; but the people offered the tribute money." Thus, in vain, man tried to solve the mighty problem of national existence. And ancient civilization sank at the fall of the Roman Empire amid the ruins of society and morality.

At this dark age God interposed and sent the Gospel of Peace to rescue men and nations from this moral chaos. "After the fall of the Roman Empire," says Guizot, "all the civilization of Europe was embraced within the limits of the Christian Church." Beginning with individuals, Christianity extended its influence to nations; and the progress of civilization, down to the present time, has been one continued struggle between Christianity and justice, on the one side, and a spirit of war and injustice on the other. "According as a nation adopted Christianity and justice, as opposed to war and injustice, it decided its future character." This is the testimony of Carlyle. Thus, France, Germany, and England rose to their present positions, while Spain, Austria, and Poland have retrograded. Thus we see that ancient civilization, founded on principles of war and injustice, necessarily perished; while modern civilization, based on the heaven-born principles, Christianity, justice, and peace, ever eliminates war and ever progresses toward the time foretold as the highest goal of national greatness, "when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Such are the teachings and progress of the nations of the past: let us improve the results for those who come after us. Just as the aloe shoots up, and in one stately blossom pours forth the life which has been calmly collecting for a century, so it would appear that the nations of the past were destined to pour forth their accumulated political experience in one luxurious flower of rare proportions—our constitutional form of government. But our fair bloom depends for its vitality on the invigorating sap of public virtue, produced and circulated through its system by Christian sunlight and air from above. Let corruption or misguided public opinion injure or destroy these sources of life, and our blossom of fair promise will fade away in premature decay, a fruitless germ. Let us guard well our centennial bloom, for in it center the life and hopes, not of our nation alone, but of the world.

Throwing aside our well known tendency to shut our eyes against painful truths, let us conscientiously look into the actual condition of our nation to-day, willing to know the whole truth and to provide for it. From review of the past we conclude with the greatest statesmen and jurists, that in the virtue of the people ultimately rests all governmental institutions; that luxury and corruption are fatal to any nation unless speedily checked.

What are our symptoms? Is our nation still characterized by the simplicity, straight-forward truthfulness, devotion to principle, fair dealing, honesty, &c., as it was fifty or a hundred years ago? We can each answer this question from ourselves and our surroundings. I will only illustrate by the example of Tweed, representing as he does the prevailing faith of our nation to-day—belief in the almighty dollar. Certainly his confidence was not surprising. He had proved his creed. He had seen money work miracles. He had seen himself, a man of no cleverness and of no advantages, rising swiftly by means of it from insignificant poverty to the control of a great party. It had made him master of one of the greatest cities in the world. It had secured for him Governors, Legislatures, Councils, and legal and Executive authorities of every kind. He invested in land and judges. He bought dogs and lawyers. He silenced the press with a golden muzzle, and money made his will law. Here was a man that wanted nothing that money could not buy; was it strange that he had unbounded faith in it? Every form of virtue was to him a mere affectation, a more or less ingenious "strike" for money. If a man spoke of honesty, patriotism, self-respect, the public welfare, public opinion, truth, justice, right, Tweed smiled at the fine phrases in which the auctioneer, anxious to sell himself, cried, "going, going." Argument, reason, decency were meaningless to him. If an opponent held on, he simply asked "how much?" The world was a market to him. Life was a bargain! Yet it is fearfully true that Tweedism is a predominant phase of the business, corporation, political life of our nation to-day. Corruption is rampant, a mortal disease is already upon our nation's vitals, and has reached an advanced stage in our great cities, the plague spots of a Republic.

What cure? What remedy? Is there any antidote for this corrupting poison that is vitiating the vital currents of our social organism?

Now, leaving out of view the annunciations of the Bible on this subject, which are, of course, conclusive to all sincere Christians, let us turn to the testimony of history and philosophy for an answer. We find the mustard seed of the Bethlehem manger has become a mighty tree for healing and shelter to nations and men. We find warlike barbarism transformed to peaceful civilization; we find the principles of Geneva international law replacing the old code, "Might makes right;" we find Christian wives and mothers wielding acknowledged authority, where formerly they only served the caprices and passions of man; we even find Christian women in Ohio going to the dens of vice and, by prayer and moral suasion, waging against liquor dealers a crusade, successful, where men and laws have failed. We see these and many other progressive changes. What is the elevating influence which has been introduced into society? How have these progressive changes been produced, and how shall they be preserved and increased?

From the most careful historical and philosophical research and observation, we conclude that "Man is a religious being—he will worship;" therein he is distinguished from the mere brute. From the same sources we conclude that "Man, by worshipping, becomes assimilated to the moral character of the object which he worships." This is an invariable principle operating with the certainty of cause and effect. The worshipper looks upon the character of the objects, which he worships as the standard of perfection. Herein consists the transforming power of devoted affection for objects both human and Divine. Assuming these facts which we might spend a whole night in illustrating and proving beyond all doubt from the history of all nations, let us assume as admitted truth that man is the highest of all material existences.

Now man, being the highest material creature, how can he elevate himself above himself. He may take as the object of worship the purest, holiest specimen of mankind and assimilate thereto, but cannot thereby elevate himself beyond the ideal. Of course mere material objects of worship being lower than himself would degrade rather than elevate man. Hence the corrupting and degrading tendencies of the worship of money, of material wealth and power (the Mammon of to-day). Thence originates the necessity recognized by the thinkers of all ages for a God above and beyond man and all material existences. Whence arises the elevating power of any religion proclaiming such a God, and the consequent searching of men for the best religion and for the highest and most elevated and elevating God. The experience of the past has, we claim, demonstrated that our Christian God, revealed to us in the Bible, best supplies such elevating object of worship; and therefore candid thinkers generally admit that Christianity is the most necessary and elevating influence in national life. Even the infidel Bolingbroke, felt compelled to say "Some religion is necessary (in a nation) and we cannot get a better one" (than the Christian religion). The Jacobins, having obtained a decree abolishing Christianity and loosing the people from all the restraints and obligation of religion, the consequences were too horrible to detail. The disgraceful public exhibition of a woman, as "Goddess of Reason," and the dissolution of all the most sacred ties of society followed. But the atrocities practiced were too enormous for even France in the delirium of revolutionary freedom, to bear, and the monster Robespierre sought honor and popularity by introducing a decree that there was a God who ought to be worshipped—and for restoring "the functions and obligations of religion." The same statesman who gives the above details, concludes: "Let the obligations of Christianity be withdrawn, and all the restraints of human legislation would be a rope of sand. What is it but the awful apprehension of accountability to Him who knoweth the very thoughts and intents of the heart; a hope of reward or a fear of punishment in a future world, that prevents our earth from becoming literally a 'field of blood?' If the influence of social arrangements depended on mere notions of vague and baseless morality, how frail would be the security of our peace and safety. No government ever yet existed without religion; nor has there been ever an infidel statesman of intelligence who believed it could subsist without that sure foundation. * * * There is no safe or efficient reliance but upon the religious principle, and accordingly this has been resorted to in all countries and in all ages to secure fidelity." Says Chief Justice Shaw: "Contumelius reproaches and profane ridicule of Christ or of the Holy Scriptures have the same evil effect in sapping the foundations of society and of public order."

Says Lord Hale: "Such kind of wicked blasphemous words are not only an offense to God and religion, but a crime against the laws, State, and government, and therefore punishable in the Court of Kings Bench. For to say religion is a cheat, is to subvert all those obligations whereby civil society is preserved." Omitting similar words of Chief Justice Story and others, listen to the following judicial opinion of Chief Justice Parsons: "Christianity had long been promulgated, its pretensions and excellences well known, and its divine authority admitted. This religion was found to rest on the basis of immortal truth; to contain a system of morals adapted to man, in all possible ranks and conditions, situations and circumstances, by conforming to which he would be ameliorated and improved in all the relations of human life; and to furnish the most efficacious sanctions, by bringing to light a future State of retribution. And this religion as understood by Protestants, tending, by its effects, to make every man submitting to its influence a better husband, parent, child, neighbor, citizen and magistrate, was by the people (of Massachusetts) established as a fundamental and essential part of their Constitution," and ought we claim to be likewise established by the people of the United States as a fundamental and essential part of their Constitution.

Now such being the fundamental and essential character and importance of our God and the Christian religion, and such their influence in preserving individual and social morality and elevating man, we claim that it is most important that we, the people of the United States, should so proclaim and acknowledge them, individually and as a nation, in our National Constitution, so that we may thus place in our national charter of rights these our most sacred inheritances. So that we may thus record in black and white our position as a nation upon this most important of all the mooted questions of the day, and for ever negative the demands of those irreligious libertines who would wish to raise objections to the Christian customs and observances of our people, little dreaming that granting their demands would as certainly tumble our governmental fabric about our ears as that night would follow day. Such men are the visionaries, and not we. For we only seek, owing to the hostile claims of such visionaries, to transfer the acknowledgment of God and Christianity from the common and statute law of our land and people, as it exists now by all authority worthy of note, to the written language of our National Constitution, so as to transmit the same without even a cavil to our children. Here let us note the true status of Christianity and God under the laws, Constitution and government of the United States, as matters now stand. Our nation is a Union, not of the several States, but of the people residing within the United States. And "we, the people of the United States," retain all our common law and statutory rights, which we have not expressly delegated to our national authorities, or restricted in the Declaration of Rights in our National or State Constitutions. So that our United States Constitution leaves undisturbed and enforces the common law and statutory rights of the people, living throughout the various States, except wherein the express language of the Constitution modifies those rights. Among the most sacred of those, common law and statutory rights to-day stand the acknowledgment of our God and Christianity. This is the unmistakable sense of the decisions of all our courts, both State and national. We therefore desire this acknowledgment, not only to place it beyond all doubt and legal construction, which necessarily attend a matter depending on the blending together of common and statute law; but also for the purpose of calling the attention of the people of this and other nations to the fundamental importance of such acknowledgment, and thereby place such safeguards as will prevent the loss of our religious securities by mere supineness and indifference, those insidious enemies of liberty. In view of all the considerations we have advanced, we claim that this movement is one of great practical importance, for without the spirit and inspiration of true Christianity to keep a nation from corruption and decay, certain national death must follow. You may build your national edifice with all the embellishment of architectural grandeur; you may construct it with all the durability of the pyramids; you may dedicate it to reason, science and intellectual culture; you may decorate it with all the beauties of nature and art; you may fill it with all the luxuries and inventions of modern times; you may store it with all the wealth of manufactures and commerce; you may consecrate it with the purest patriotism, and adorn it with the wreaths of victory; and deck it with the Star Spangled Banner; and yet if reverence for our God has departed and Christianity, the life principle of our nation, is gone, your magnificent national structure will remain like the pyramids only as the Mausoleum of a forgotten people, or like the Tower of Babel as the monument of the folly of striving against God.

FINANCES.

The chairman of the Finance Committee reported that they had attended to the duties assigned them with the following result:

Cash subscriptions	$494 40
Time subscriptions	1,587 50
Reported by General Secretary	1,677 75
Total	$3,759 05

The report was received with applause and the chairman said that it was gratifying for a "town meeting" as some of our opponents had called us.

INDEPENDENT MORALS.

Rev. S. F. Scovel was next introduced and after expressing his gratification at hearing a Christian lawyer in favor of the movement, proceeded as follows:

My text is found in the eighth verse of the first chapter of the new gospel of Liberalism.

Being designed to rid this entirely too-Christian country of a great burden, it may not be too modest and cannot be too specific. It reads thus:

"We demand that all laws looking to the enforcement of 'Christian' morality shall be abrogated, and that all laws shall be conformed to the requirements of natural morality, equal rights and impartial liberty."

The phrase "equal rights and impartial liberty" is the blazing tail to this comet. It covers large space, especially in American heavens, but (as the astronomers all assure us) is "too thin" to frighten anybody.

Above all, it must not be suffered to distract our gaze from the nucleus, in which, indeed, I think there is enough solid matter to eclipse the sun. And, in short, that is just what they propose to do with it. Listen! "We demand that all laws looking to the enforcement of 'Christian' morality shall be abrogated, and that all laws shall be conformed to the requirements of natural moralitp."

This is radical enough. It admits there are laws founded on Christian morality, and looking to its enforcement, but so far as this part of our national edifice is concerned, it must be taken down to the foundations, and rebuilt on an entirely different pattern. The plummet, rule and line must be changed. What has been built upon Christ ("other foundation can no man lay") must be built now on Nature.

THE ISSUE IS SQUARE AND CLEAR!

We ought to look before we leap, for this is a long way down. The change which they seek is so deep-going and far-reaching and feels so closely after the life-strings, that we will surely be pardoned for pausing and asking for the considerations which support this demand. There must be something to be gained where so much is to be lost!

Christian morals are in possession, and the *onus probandi* must rest upon those who desire change. They must reverse the lesson of the past, and show the oppression and misery which have resulted from the type of morals chosen at its foundation by this nation. They must show the vast superiority of natural morals. They must overcome the inertia of a century's success.

When it is answered that all this is urged against our own position in seeking the religious amendment, we submit and accept the task and they must do the same. We are ready to prove the need of our amendment by our past history, and stand waiting for them to prove the need of the change they advocate. But we would not exchange places for the world. We seek to cut out the last tucks by which the garment shall be stretched to meet the life throbbing within it; they seek to accommodate the boy to his trousers; and because the original pattern has become too small, to cut the growing legs to suit. We have only an omission to supply, they have a century of commissions to bring the nation to repentance for. We are trying to develope the bud of our national century plant just ready to burst; they seek to change its life and make it a cryptogamous plant and keep only the thorny outside of the cactus. We are willing to take our part of the *onus probandi*, and they must take theirs.

While waiting for this, a work they have scarcely taken in yet in its magnitude, we can very easily see certain very clear and strong reasons for retaining the laws that are founded upon Christian morality. Some of these I adduce:

I. The first great consideration which disposes us not to yield to this demand, is the conviction that upon comparison we shall find much that we have hitherto counted not only good, but indispensable, lost in the substitution proposed.

We consider that Christian morality in its most condensed expression is the moral law as given upon Sinai, with all the added light and force it derives from its reannunciation by Christ, from His exemplifying life and spiritualizing interpretation.

Our general estimate of the value of this moral standard was admirably expressed by the lamented Guthrie when he called the Decalogue "the ten stones of the arch on which our domestic happiness, the purity of society, the security of life and property and the prosperity of nations stand."

"It was these commandments," he adds, "which the Son of God came from heaven (our substitute) to obey; with His blood not to arrogate, but to enforce them; on His cross to exalt, not in his tomb to bury them; and cementing the shattered arch with His precious blood, to lend to laws that had the highest authority of Sinai the no less solemn and more affecting sanction of Calvary."—(Guthrie, "Moses," Sunday Magazine, April, 1867.)

To see, then, whether and what we shall lose by the substitution proposed, we must look at the various precepts of this moral law, and compare them with the teachings of natural morality, which we suppose to mean the collective result of the philosophy and practice of the world, ancient and modern, all the light of the Christian religion being excluded.

As to the first and second commandments, we know that when Nature dictated morals, natural morals polluted religion.

"They changed the truth of God into a lie."

Men deified all their own passions and appetites, and provided a seat in Olympus for every propensity. They thus depressed themselves by lowering that which alone could have elevated them.

The history of the growth of idolatry is a commentary on this proposition, never be forgotten. The world was perfectly successful in degrading the original conception of God, and making it the instrument of destruction! How few echos of the doctrine of the true God, linger among the polluted fames of ancient and of uncivilized worships.

Men were unwilling to be spiritual because they were immoral. The object worshiped was depraved and the methods deteriored.

Nor is there any better hope than this in the modern Pantheism, or positivism, or atheism, All-God or No-God, it ends in the same. There is an idolatry with no images; natural morals has no penalty for profanity.

Nothing sacred! Among the Greek and Roman writers oaths abound.

But nothing is more awful and imbruting when unrestrained by other moral checks, than blasphemy.

Reverence for God gone; will reverence for man continue? The Fourth commandment is at once swept away by "natural" morality.

The Fifth commandment receives its "coup de grace" from natural morality, by substituting for the honor of parents:

1. Increasing withdrawal of reverence from them and from all subordinate and delegated authorities.

2. Exposure of parents to death by the uncivilized. It would scarcely claim the tyranny of parents living and the terror of their names, when dead, which chains the Chinaman and prevents railroads in the "Flowery Land."

Concerning the Sixth commandment the world has more widely wandered still, and yet this interest might, one would think, be most safely of all left to the care of natural morals.

CRUELTY IN WORSHIP.

Human sacrifices were appointed by the most venerated Oracles, prevailed among the Phœnicians and Canaanites, Moabites and Ammonites, Egyptians, Athenians, Lacedemonians, Romans, Carthagenians, Germans, Gauls and Britons. They were customary, in some places frequent, even daily and on extraordinary occasions reached large numbers.

SLAVERY.

Aristotle taught that the Athenians might lawfully invade and enslave any people who, in their opinion, were fit to be made slaves.—(Polit. Lib. II, c. 14.)

The same philosopher taught that a slave was "a tool with a soul in it."

Life and death power was given the Master, and all the lesser power that went with it.

If any say that Christian morality wavered then too, we must answer:

1. That Christian morality must be judged by what it is, not by what is said to be, and Christian morality never sanctioned slavery.

2. That even Christian moralists who approved our form of it, practised a very different kind of slavery from that of the East or of Greece and Rome.

Under natural morals many sorts of private revenge are held legitimate.

The law is perplexed by the extent and depth of popular convictions on these points, though they are often absurd and partial; and not unfrequently justice is defrauded of its victim.

Anger is not tabooed by any stigma of inconvenience like that of Christian teachings and the fear of murder.

SUICIDE.

Natural morals make man his own end, and leave him without inspiration or consolation under failure. Stoicism was the purest philosophy in Greece and transplanted to Rome, but it has an ugly record about suicide. Good not to wait for death, but to choose one's own way of dying. Courage above all, and the greatest of courage against the great enemy. "As they believed neither in God nor in a future life, they had no other resource but to exalt the importance and value of man, and to identify the notion of right with that of personal dignity. To all objections drawn from the contradictions of humanity or from those of nature they answered, 'thou canst die.' When they endeavored to prove that pain did not exist, their last argument was death. 'Dost thou complain of being a slave?' Seneca would say. 'Look at that tree, freedom hangs upon its branches'" (Le Devin, p. 382, 3.

And you remember the recent justification of putting out of the way the hopelessly invalid.

"It ought to be right to put to death such suffering Christians as I am," was written in Astor Bristed's last letter.

The case stands the same with infanticide and natural morality! The humane and maternal feelings themselves withering under the touch of a wrong conviction of the right!

CHILD MURDER IN CHINA.

A correspondent writes that the Chinese parent hails with joy the little son that is born to him, but turns away with disgust, and even anger, for the poor babe when it is a girl, and often kills it with his own hand, and apparently without the slightest remorse. The writer adds: You can hardly believe that any father could kill his own child—the little wee babe, so innocent, so weak! And yet, I suppose, this child-murder is committed here every day in the year. I know of hardly a family that has not been guilty of it. And what seems more dreadful, even the mother apparently feels no pity or love for the female babe, hurried out of the world, away from her arms. I have talked with many upon the subject, and, as yet, have met but one who manifested the least sorrow for the loss of her child. She did seem to feel naturally. She described her joy when her first little one, a little girl, was given her; what a nice child it was—how much she loved it. But her husband took it, had a tub of water brought into the room where she was, and then put the little one's head down into the water, holding it there, while the poor mother begged for its life. Then she shut her eyes and stopped her ears that she might not see or hear the dreadful tragedy.

Infanticide not only exists in China and India but also in Rome.

"Infanticide was regulated by the laws of Romulus and the practice approved, both by Plutarch and Seneca." At Rome a new-born infant was not held legitimate unless the father lifted it up from the ground and placed it on his bosom.

"Plato taught (de Repub. lib. V.) the lawfulness and expedience of exposing children in particular cases, and Aristotle also, of abortion"—(Polit. lib. VII. c. 17). The exposure of infants and the putting to death of children who were weak or imperfect in form was allowed in Sparta by Lycurgus. At Athens it was "enacted that infants who appeared to be maimed should either be killed or exposed"—(Horne I., 11, 12).

NATURAL MORALS AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

No foundation in reason for the transfer of power to take life from individual to government and no delegation by Divine power.

And with this falls all right to aggressive war in case of rebellion; for this is but capital punishment enlarged.

The Seventh commandment has always been and must always be the battleground between natural and Christian morals. Here the race has been always unsettled; here antedeluvian sin began; hence postdeluvian corruption spread out. Here was the plague spot in the highest civilization of antiquity. Here is where men waver most to-day.

Natural morality, instead of giving us Eden again, gave the race the flood and Sodom, and then gave Israel innumerable sorrows, and then blasted the civilizations of east and west and the Grecian peninsula; just because it ignored the Seventh commandment. The peril of licentiousness underlies the race in every condition other than that of Christian morality.

It is inevitable. Cut off the protecting growth of moral laws even for one generation, and this evil crop sprouts and takes the field.

The indulgence shown to incipient forms of vice in even the most refined societies of the world, prove how ready it is to seize its first opportunity and become dominant.

The tendency to this evil seems so omnipresent in human history that it has suborned religion for its purveyor constantly. It will come in through the temple door, if everything be shut, unless the presence of Christ be there.

Natural evil is so strong that it has perverted even the Christian faith from the purity of its morals.

Remember the abominations of the "Ethics of Gnosticism."—(See Schaff's History of Christian Church.)

Nothing can more conclusively prove that there can be no admixture of moral systems here. The pure air comes only from heaven. Mrs Bayne says: "If we drive away from us religion when arrayed in the spotless robe of Christianity, if we will insist that we can devise for ourselves with the aid of reason and science, better rules of action and modes of life than are offered by that Gospel * * * we will find religion by an unalterable necessity, reappearing among us, but now in a polluted garment, and bearing a curse rather than a blessing. Is there no lesson for the age in our St. Simonians and Mormonisms.—(Bayne's Christian Life, p. 513.) History of Rome illustrates this! Natural morality has taught and written in defense of the sins against the Seventh commandment since literature began.

NATURAL MORALS.

See Mandeville's books (England, 1733,) entitled "Private Vices, Public Benefits," in which he maintains that "the luxury and voluptuousness of one class in society give employment and support to another class. It is the first attempt to found vice upon the principles of political economy, and justify it by a reference to the general welfare."

Lord Bolingbroke taught that "the only foundation of modesty is vanity or prejudice; that polygamy is part of the religion of nature, and that adultery is no violation of the law of nature."—Horn I, pp. 28.

Hume teaches that "adultery must be practiced if men would obtain all the advantages of life; that if generally practised, it would in time cease to be scandalous, and if practised secretly and frequently, it would by degrees come to be thought no crime at all."

"Both Voltaire and Helvetius advocated the unlimited gratification of the sensual appetites, and the latter held that it is not agreeable to policy to regard gallantry (that is, unlawful intercourse with married women,) as a vice in a moral sense; and that if men will call it a vice, it must be acknowledged that there are vices which are useful in certain ages and countries."—(Horn, I., p. 29)

"Rousseau—a thief, a liar and a debauched profligate, who sent his children to the poor house for support—during the whole of his life, according to his own printed 'confessions,' also had recourse to feelings as his standard of morality. 'I have only to consult myself,' said he, 'concerning what I do. All that I feel to be right, is right. Whatever I feel to be wrong, is wrong. All the morality of our actions lies in the judgment we ourselves form of them.' And just before the French revolution broke out, it is a known fact that the idea of moral obligation was exploded among the infidel clubs in every part of France."

If any further answer were needed, this is a signification.

The private lives of the most distinguished opponents of Christianity have been themselves exhibitions of the weakness and evil of natural morality—Voltaire, Rousseau, Frederick the Great, Tindall and Hobbes.

It is strange and yet true that scarcely an anti-Christian writer on morals has ever lived, but has been found guilty of some infraction of this command, or of some loose teaching, which encouraged disobedience. Even Stuart Mill is no exception.

That to which the abolition of Christian morality leaves us is plainly:

1. The legalization of prostitution, which despite all that may be said, does fix it among the permissible things, does tend to remove the fearful natural penalties by which God punishes it, and gives it a deceptive safety. Who that knows anything of continental morality, the heritage of centuries of misconduct, the evidence of unchristian standards, and the miserable curse of hundreds of thousands of each generation, can regard without horror the substitution which would infallibly make us worse than Rome or Naples, Vienna or Paris.

2. The next result will be the ascertained impossibility of legislating against pernicious literature and obscene displays. Whatever is now—and there is much—is in violation of law, and when there is moral sentiment enough the law can be executed. But then it will be difficult.

3. Then we may regard the reproach of Mormonism, and any other form of life men may choose, as settled upon the nation, and its wholesale destruction of human souls as perpetuated to the day of doom. Surprising to see how readily such a conclusion has been already acquiesced in.

Natural morality and the right of property, bring us to the Eighth and Tenth commandments. They settle it. This, then, battle-ground between the classes as the Seventh commandment is in relation to sex. It is among the "brunende frage," the inability of natural morality to agree on a basis of property.

Theft, it is said on the authority of Divine Scriptures, was permitted in Egypt; and in Sparta we know it was encouraged as an exhibition of skill and hardihood.

Where the Eighth and Tenth commandments are, there can be no rioting or communism, for that delivers property from the aggressor, and even the aggressor from his own selfishness.

[The temporary communism of Christian love, when a man may give all to the poor, if he will, is decidedly different from that which relies upon barricades and petroleum.]

Natural morals give no security for truthfulness. Menonides said: "A lie is better than the truth." Plato says: "He may lie who knows how to do it." Maximus Tyrius says: "There is nothing decorous in truth but when it is profitable."

Both Plato and the Stoics are said to "have framed a jesuitical distinction between lying in words and an assent to an untruth, which they called lying in the soul. The first they permitted."

Truth now prevails just in proportion in North and South Europe as Christian morals do.

This is the case in heathen lands.

Natural morals afford no foundation for truth.

The next exercise is on the mind, with Abercrombie's "Philosophy of the Moral Feelings" for a text book. Testimony "Subject." Upon thisthey are at sea. The Hindoo is wanting in all sense of moral obligation. His sacred book—his Bible—contains no code of moral laws. His priest sets human example of duplicity. He never trusts his dispute with his neighbor to the arbitrament of a native judge who has ever an open palm for him who will pay the highest fee.

We understand in Pennsylvania that natural morals give no guarantee for truth as against interest.

God and a future imply Christian morals, because they are the motives to rub us up to the standard from which all courts of justice are a confession of our liability to fall.

Here, then, is the state of the question:

Natural morality, on every point of essential value to society, has wandered, and is polluted in its teachings and affords no shadow of evidence that it will not debase and disorder the whole fabric of social life.

Natural morality, taking away Christian, would make us responsible for the infanticide of Chinamen; the polygamy of Utah and the legalization of prostitution and the abominations of the Oneida community; the sudden disturbances of mob-law and private revenge; the destructive doctrines of communism; the Fetishism of our (uncivilized) negroes; the code duello; the lottery. It must encourage dishonesty, and fail to rebuke blasphemy. It opens the way for theft and rapine, and the doctrine that might makes right. It opens the window for every imprisoned dove of virtue or fly away; and flings wide the door of every beastly sin to enter. The outlook is not encouraging.

Rev. Scovel's very able address was frequently warmly applauded.

The chairman next introduced Rev. Dr. George P. Hays, who before proceeding with his address, proposed to the meeting an amendment to the Declaration of Principles by stricking out of Section 5 the words "as its religion."

The amendment was adopted.

Dr. Hays then proceeded to speak upon:

The Individual Life of the Nation.

BY GEO. P. HAYS, D.D.

In the effort to anchor this nation to fundamental truth on the subject of morality, it is often asked, would it not be better to address yourselves to the people? Is the nation a thing other than the people? We shall understand this point best by beginning with a private corporation, and then going up to public corporations. Suppose Brown, Jones and Smith organize a bank, under the name of the Merchants' National bank, and so receive deposits and lend money on notes and mortgages. Who owns this banking house? Who is sued when payment of deposits is refused? Who sues when mortgages are foreclosed? Not Brown surely; nor Jones nor Smith, but the bank. And suppose Brown sells out to Davis, and Jones to Jenkins, and Smith to Wilson, is then the bank not the same national bank? Does any one deny its liability for its deposits, and its right to collect on the notes it holds? And now suppose Brown, Jones and Smith, organize themselves again into a bank, by the name of the Merchants National bank, can they collect the mortgages they took before? But, if the corporatoin is not distinct from the individuals, they ought to, as they are the same men in the same business and with the same name as before.

Now all the experience of governments shows that it is of vital importance that these corporations should be bound by strict regulations. In the late Constitutional Convention there was no subject of greater difficulty than that of corporations, and every effort was made to control and restrain them by provisions so explicit that they could not be avoided. The very same Convention found a like difficulty in laying down regulations for the government of the State itself. The State is only a public corporation, as the bank is a private one, and the call for a Convention to amend the Constitution came from the people, not so much because they felt that new regulations were needed for the private corporations, as that they felt that the old Constitution did not properly regulate the duties of the State itself. The organization, duties and powers of the government itself, in its executive, legislative and judicial departments, in their judgment needed revision, and they called the Convention for that work. By explicit declaration, by oaths and penalties, that Convention sought to enforce it on the minds and bind it to the consciences of future officers that they were to do right. Would it have been out of place for them to have said, the Bible is for this State the standard of morality, and on all subjects concerning which the State takes action it is to be the guide?

What makes this subject of such deep personal importance to all of us, is the fact, that the State is what might be called a necessary corporation. A bank is an optional corporation. If you and I do not like it we need not enter it; or if, being in it, a course is adopted which we disapprove of, we can leave it. It is at our own option whether we enter it, how long we stay in it, and when we shall go out. It is not so with the State. By our birth we become part of it, under its protection, and subject to its punishments. We cannot get out of it. If we leave the United States, we go to some other country, and are part of society, and under law there. Our only escape is to flee to some Robinson Crusoe island, and be sure that no man Friday ever comes on it with us, for if he does it is certain that either we will be his master, or he ours, and both master and slave accountable to God for our use of our power. If it is important that these optional corporations, like banks, and such like, should be under proper charter regulations, when men can leave them if they wish, how much more important is it that these necessary corporations, like the State and the family, should be held fast to the eternal morals of God. Over the private corporations there is the State, and over the State is the nation, to see that it does not transgress the proper boundaries of its duty. But who is over the nation but God? If history teaches any lesson, it teaches this especially, that no nation can turn aside from God's laws, and live; and as nations are necessary corporations, part of which you and I and our posterity must be, we are urged to bind nations generally, and especially our own nation to God's truth, by every fear of national calamities, and every desire for our nation's prosperity.

The place to put such a clause, anchoring this nation to the truth, is in the Constitution. What are the different parts of a constitution? They are, mainly, these three: first, the statutory, which organizes the different branches of the government, declaring how many branches there shall be, and how many and what officers shall discharge the duties of each branch. Thus our national Constitution declares that there shall be three separate and independent branches, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial; and that the Legislative shall be vested in two Houses of Congress. Under the Articles of Confederation there was but one house.

The next department of a Constitution is that which is affirmatory; declaring what ends these different branches shall seek, separately and collectively; thus the Constitution declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government."

The present Constitution of this State makes it the duty of the State to maintain a system of public education, and appropriate not less than one million dollars for its support each year. Now, what more important duty could be set before a government than the promotion of that morality, whose standard is the Bible, and so shaping all their governmental action, that the people shall be kept from the crimes which are a nation's overthrow, such as perjury, theft, fraud, oppression and public corruption?

The third department of a constitution is that which is prohibitory; in which it is forbidden to do certain things, and which, when it does undertake to do them, makes such action null and void; thus Congress can make "ex post facto" law or lay any export tax; and our present State Constitution prohibits special legislation on many subjects. Now, as the Constitution of the United States prohibits an established religion, and guarantees to every citizen the free exercise of his religion, all the hue-and-cry about a union of Church and State is mere wasted breath, until somebody proposes to repeal that first amendment. So far as this movement is concerned, no friend of it proposes any such nonsense. What is proposed, is that, while that existing amendment properly guards us from that perilous extreme of a union of Church and State on the one hand, we shall by another amendment (I would put it among the amendments and not in the preamble) be equally guarded from as perilous an extreme, atheism, secularism and utter wreck of fundamental morals, on the other. The mechanism of the heavens is only made perfect by the balancing of the centrifugal and centripetal forces. At present this nation is amply guarded by centrifugal forces, in its prohibitions from any peril of falling into the hands of the church; but it is at the mercy of these, wanting, as it does, any centripetal force to keep it from wandering utterly away from all the light and heat and protection of the Son of God. The picture of all worlds given over to their centrifugal forces, and madly fleeing from all centers, out into the chaotic darkness of absolute space, is but a glimpse of the overthrow of nations that break away from God. Safety for this nation can only be found in avoiding atheism as well as Church and State union.

But we are told the way to avoid these extremes is, to let the whole subject alone. Neutrality is the only way to avoid it properly, because the people are greatly divided on the subject. But it is an important question whether neutrality does avoid it. Let us look at some parallel cases. The people of this country are greatly divided between tariff and free trade. Here, and in the northeast, they are greatly benefited by a tariff. In the West and South free trade is just as great a gain, for then they sell their wheat and cotton dear and buy their imports cheap. Now, suppose the government says, because the people are so much divided, we will take a neutral position and do nothing. South Carolina may have free trade if she wants it, and Pittsburgh may pay a tariff if she wants it. We will not interfere at all. How would you like that, iron masters, steel factors and wool growers? Why that is blank, flat free trade. To lay on no tariff is itself free trade. The West is greatly exercised about transportation just now. How would they like to have Congress and the Legislatures say, we do not want to take sides. We will do nothing in the matter. We will be neutral in the fight between you and the railroads. The most avaricious and unscrupulous railroad man ever born could ask no more than that; and such neutrality is just what the grangers are now complaining to Congress about. Neutrality on the subject we are now discussing, is just such a decision, and a taking sides for atheism, as neutrality is taking sides for free trade and railroads. The place in which we meet furnishes just the sharp, clean-cut illustration we need to bring this point out. Here is an immense library, whose managers do not propose to be sectarian or establish a religion. In accordance with this plan suppose their book committee refuses to buy any book that is published or written by a Presbyterian, a Methodist, an Episcopalian, a Baptist, or a Roman Catholic, and as there are many who do not believe in the Sabbath or the Bible, they allow neither the Bible nor any book that defends or upholds it, a place on their shelves, and run the institution on the Sabbath, just as on other days. But as they are liberal thinkers, they must not exclude any because of their skepticism, and so they buy Voltaire, Compte, Hume, Hobbes, Kant, Renan, Straus, Darwin and Tom Paine, and then come before the public and ask for patronage because they are neutral on religion. "Shades of the W's"—Walker, Worcester and Webster! what a definition of neutrality!!! What more could atheists do if they were getting up a library of their own? Just so to attempt neutrality by a nation that has crimes to punish, and rights of property to decide, is equally impossible and can only issue in practical but utter atheism. Our only safety is to shun atheism as we have shunned a union of Church and State, for the one has not been a whit behind the other in the ruin that marks its path in history, and the only manly, logical and effective way of evading it, is by adopting some such an amendment as we here propose.

We are often asked, Why do you not go to the people? Can an amendment of the Constitution make the people moral? If I understand the matter, that is just what we have been doing—"going to the people." This convention was called as a step in getting at the people, and if my eyes do not deceive me, we have got at a multitude of people. Since this movement was first started at a little meeting of few people at Xenia, Ohio, in 1863, it has had marvelous success with the people. Politicians are very timid of us now. They will grow wise soon. Society in this country, politically considered, is very much like a pyramid, very broad at the base and very small at the top. At the base and for more than half its altitude are the quiet, thoughtful people with no ambitions for office, and contented no matter who is elected, so all goes on well. Above them is the drifting populations who are shaken with every wind and quiver like a jelly cone on a wedding table, while above them on the apex ride the politicians. To ride there with safety is no small feat of dexterity, and, as a rule, it is most important to the rider to keep those shaky people who will scratch their ticket for a drink of whisky, in as good a humor as possible. But where are they when the foundations move? Those foundation masses set themselves on the salary question, and reluctant obstinacy had to yield. It is to that class that this appeal is made, and by them it is best received; and when once they are moved, hundreds of politicians who would not for the world commit themselves to it now, will brawl themselves hoarse in applause, and swear they knew it would be so, and were on that side from the beginning. Patience and perseverance, friends of your country. These granitic masses that bear up this country are settling their repose on the Rock of Ages, and the generations and nations of the future shall build after the same example.

Dr. Hays' address was received with frequent marks of approbation, and his witty points drew forth shouts of laughter.

Rev. R. H. Pollock, D.D., announced the following nominations of officers:

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

FOR PRESIDENT,

The HON. FELIX R. BRUNOT.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

The Hon. James M. Harvey, United States Senate.

His Excellency, Robert W. Furnas, Governor of Nebraska.

The Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer, United States Circuit Court, San Francisco, California.

The Hon. G. S. Brooks, United States District Court, North Carolina.

The Hon. Edgar W. Hillyer, United States District Court of Nevada.

The Hon. B. F. Saffold, Supreme Court of Alabama.

The Hon. C. C. Cole, LL.D, Supreme Court of Iowa.

The Hon. James Phelps, Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut.

The Hon. M. B. Hagans, Superior Court of Cincinnati.

The Hon. J. Rockwell, Superior Court of Massachusetts.

The Hon. Geo. W. French, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Dakota.

The Hon. David Noggles, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Idaho.

The Hon. Madison E. Hollister, Supreme Court of Idaho.

The Hon. Roger S. Greene, Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

The Hon. Hezekiah S. Johnson, Supreme Court of New Mexico.

The Hon. J. W. Kingman, Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory.

The Hon. C. M. Hawley, Late Justice Supreme Court of Utah.

The Hon. Samuel S. Fisher, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Hon. J. M. McClurg, ex-Governor of Missouri.

The Hon. W. H. Cumback, Lieutenant Governor of Indiana.

The Right Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, Bishop of Protestant Episcopal Church, California.

President David H. Cochran, Ph. D., LL.D., Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York.

The Rev. Charles Elliott, D.D., Presbyterian Seminary of Northwest, Chicago, Illinois.

Professor E. Kirby Smith, University of Nashville, Tennessee.

The Rev. George B. Cheever, D.D., Englewood, New Jersey.

Professor W. Henry Green, D.D., LL.D., Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey.

The Rev. William R. Nicholson, D.D., Newark, New Jersey.

Prof. Tayler Lewis, LL.D., Union College, New York.

The Right Rev. John B. Kerfoot, Bishop Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of Pittsburgh.

The Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D.D., Brooklyn, New York.

The Rev. Levi Scott, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Delaware.

Prof. Julius H. Seelye, D.D., Amherst College, Massachusetts.

The Right Rev. F. D. Huntingdon, D.D., Bishop Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of Central New York.

The Rev. A. A. Miner, D.D., President of Tuft's College, Massachusetts.

The Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D.D., Peoria, Illinois.

The Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York.

The Rev. Henry J. Fox, D.D., Charleston, South Carolina.

The Right Rev. W. M. Green, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Mississippi.

Vice-Chancellor J. Gorgas, University of the South, Tennessee.

The Right Rev. G. T. Bedell, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Ohio.

The Hon. Ellis A. Apgar, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, New Jersey.

The Hon. Daniel B. Briggs, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Michigan.

The Hon. Alonzo Abernethy, State Superintendent of Public Education, Iowa.

The Hon. A. N. Fisher, State Superintenent of Public Instruction, Nevada.

The Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, LL.D., Portland, Maine.

John Alexander, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles G. Nazro, Esq., Boston, Mass.

The Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell, Commissioner of Public Schools, Rhode Island.

James W. Taylor, Esq., Newburg, N. Y.

The Right Rev. G. D. Cummins, D.D., Bishop Reformed Episcopal Church, New York.

The Rev. C. S. Finney, D.D., President of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

The Rev. T. A. Morris, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Springfield, Ohio.

The Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D.D., Newark, New Jersey.

The Rev. M. Simpson, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.

The Rev. J. Blanchard, D.D., President of Wheaton College, Illinois.

Prof. O. N. Stoddard, LL.D., Wooster University, Ohio.

Prof. J. R. W. Sloane, D.D., Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa.

The Rev. E. R. Craven, D.D., Newark, N. J.

The Rev. Joseph Cummings, D.D., LL.D., President of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., New York.

The Rev. F. Merrick, D.D., LL.D., President of the Ohio University, Delaware, Ohio.

The Rev. John B. Dales, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rev. Dr. J. Banvard, Patterson, N. J.

The Rev. C. H. Edgar, D.D., Easton, Pa.

The Rev. William Nast, D D., Editor of German publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Rev. John S. Stone, D.D., Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The Rev. H. Dyer, D.D, Corresponding Secretary of Evangelical Knowledge Society, New York.

The Rev. Thomas Sproull, D.D., Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

President W. F. King, D.D, Cornell College, Iowa.

President James W. Strong, D.D., Carleton College, Minnesota.

President Thomas Holmes, D.D., Union Christian College, Indiana.

The Rev. David Kerr, D.D, United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

The Hon. James Dawson, Washington, Iowa.

Joseph Kissuk, New Castle.

The Rev. Edwin B. Webb, D.D., Shawmut Congregational Church, Boston Massachusetts.

President J. F. Cook, LL.D., La Grange College, Missouri.

Chancellor Alexander Winchell, LL.D., Syracuse University, New York.

The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., Boston, Massachusetts.

President Solomon Pool, D.D., University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

President Walter Hillman, LL.D., Central Female Institute, Massachusetts.

Professor Edmund H. Bennett, LL.D., Boston University, Massachusetts.

The Rev. R. Bethell Claxton, D.D., Divinity School, Protestant Episcopal Church, West Philadelphia.

President A. J. McGlumphy, D.D., Lincoln University, Illinois.

The Rev. B. P. Aydelott, D.D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

S. H. Ford, LL.D., Editor "Christian Repository," St. Louis, Missouri.

President L. H. Hammond, Lebanon Valley College, Pennsylvania.

President Reuben Andrus, D.D., Indiana Asbury University, Indiana.

President A. B. Miller, Waynesburg College, Pennsylvania.

President Cyrus Nutt, D.D., LL.D., Indiana State University, Indiana.

The Rev. A. A. Hodge, D.D, Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

President George P. Hays, D.D., Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania.

President Daniel Rice, D.D., Logansport Female College, Indiana.

The Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa.

President P. M. Bartlett, D.D., Maryville College, Tennessee.

President David Wallace, D.D., Monmouth College, Illinois.

President Milton Valentine, D.D., Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.

The Rev. S. J. Wilson, D.D., Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa.

President O. L. Smith, D.D., Emory College, Georgia.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

The Rev. D. McAllister, 410 West Forty-third street, New York.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Rev. T. P. Stevenson, 104 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Rev. W. W. Barr, Philadelphia.

TREASURER.

Samuel Agnew, Esq., 1126 Arch street, Philadelphia.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The secretaries and treasurers of the association, ex-officio: R. B. Sterling, Joshua Cowpland, James S. Martain, Rev. S. O. Wylie, D.D., Robert Taylor, Wm. McKnight, Thomas Walker, M. McConnell, Thomas Brown, John Alexander, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Harrison, Robert B. Maxwell, Wm. Neely, Walter T. Miller, James Wiggins, Henry O'Neill, George Sliver, James Spencer, Hugh Carlisle, David Houston, New York; Rev. Wm. S. Owens, Indiana, Pa., D. Chesnut, Pittsburgh, Henry Martin, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The officers named were unanimously elected.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Rev. McAllister moved a vote of thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh, for their friendly reception; to the Railroad company for courtesies extended, and a special vote of thanks to the Reporters of the press, all of which were unanimously adopted.

CLOSING REMARKS OF MR. BRUNOT.

The chairman, Mr. Brunot, stepped to the front of the platform and said:

We will now adjourn in a few minutes but I cannot allow you to go without returning my sincere thanks for your kindness to me as your chairman and as President of the National Association. Not long ago, at a meeting of which the body was composed of Indians, after the speeches had been made and it was time to go, one chief was so anxious to be heard further that I delayed to hear him. He wanted but a few minutes more; but after speaking twenty minutes he said, 'Now you ought to stay here a month.' "I have told you a little of my heart, but it would take me three days to tell you all that is in my heart." It is the same with me to-night. It would take me three days to tell you all that I feel in my heart and that is in my mind on this subject that we are interested in. As I cannot get the three days, at this time of the night, too, I will close with bidding you an affectionate farewell. [Applause.]

After a benediction by Rev. Scovel, the Convention adjourned.

Relation of the Proposed Amendment to Those Who Oppose It.

The following address was delivered before the Convention by Rev. Robert Audley Browne, D.D., on Wednesday evening:

The association, organized to secure a recognition of Christianity in the Constitution of the United States, has cause for congratulation and thankfulness for the progress made—that the issues involved are becoming clearer, and the natural enemies and the natural friends of the movement are ranging themselves on their appropriate sides. The Christianity of this country cannot vote Christ out of its Constitution and laws. Thank God for the assurance that when this question at issue shall at last be fairly and fully comprehended, this great Christian people will inevitably place such a recognition of their Christianity in their fundamental law as shall leave room no longer for the assertion that we are not a Christian people, nation and government.

One phase of this subject devolves on me at this time, viz: to consider the appeal often made to popular prejudice against this movement, that it contemplates depriving citizens as good as others, in a political point of view, of their just rights, by proscribing their faith and making it impossible for them to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as is required of aliens as a condition of naturalization, of lawyers as a condition to their practising at the bar, and the members of our several State Legislatures, and Senators and Members of the House of Representatives in the National Congress, and judges and executive officers, as a condition to official station. It is alleged that if the amendment were once adopted, all persons who do not believe that God is the author of power in government, Jesus Christ, governor among the nations and the Bible of supreme authority, would be excluded from taking the oath, enjoying citizenship and holding office. In this point of view, the movement is gravely stigmatized by its enemies as one to insert a theological creed in a purely political instrument: and it is asserted it ought not to be adopted, because nothing should be admitted into the Constitution that would deprive any man of his natural rights, and that it should only contain those inevitable principles on which all men of every creed can conscientiously agree.

Then I reply first, the Constitution will be very brief, indeed; much briefer than it is at present: for it contains the war power and asserts capital punishment, right in the teeth of the convictions of some of our citizens. But I answer further, if the principle of the objection is true, we never could have a government or Constitution at all so long as one man among forty millions of people, less or more, should be found objecting and standing upon his conscience; though what would become, in that case, of the conscience of all the rest would be a very perplexing question; and we should have such an exhibition of the one man power as the world has never seen.

But the objection is purely an assumption, without any foundation whatever. It is an assumption that the declarations proposed in the form in which they are offered are a creed presented for subscription. It is also a pure assumption that an oath to support the Constitution containing them would be a profession of belief in them. Read the proposed amendment. Is not this what a Christian people believes? And is not this a Christian people? If it is so, is it incorrect in principle any more than false in fact to insert it in the Constitution? Now if any man cannot see this fact and support the Constitution declaring it, then I am willing to say he ought to be excluded from citizenship and office, not on the score of his heresy, but of his stupidity.

If any man, then, friend or foe of this movement, thinks the amendment would keep men who are Godless in their belief and practise from being naturalized as citizens, or from being admitted to practice law in our courts, or from being sworn into office as legislators, judges, and executives in the States or in the nation, I am sorry to say he is mistaken. He does not live so near the millenium as that. I would like the movement a great deal better if I could think a mere amendment to the Constitution of the United States would keep our citizenship, our courts, Legislatures and Congresses and executive chambers pure, including such municipal governments as the city of New York.

The amendment will do good; but all that is a good it cannot do. They who think so, and especially as the objection applies to our candidates for legislative honors in the State or nation, have miscalculated or underestimated the character of a portion of that large class of citizens constituting our candidates for office. There is no more persistent man alive than the typical representative American office-seeker. Of that class, the most of those who have not yet found whether they are for Christ or not, or who are openly decrying this movement, are ready to be its firm friends as soon as they acquire wisdom to discern the signs of the times and be assured of its speedy success. They may pull back now at the hind axle, or scotch the wheels of the car of progress, but when they see it moves, they will quickly jump in to get front seats, and "avow they always thought it was a good thing." When our Master comes into His kingdom in our beloved land, they will be candidates for the foremost positions, and scramble with the mother of Zebedee's children for the right or left hand places in the kingdom. Our reform will be a great attainment made—it will give undisputed and impregnable foundations to our Christian civil Sabbath, marriages, oaths, chaplaincies, and the Christian principles and usages of our common and statute law. But it will still remain for eternal vigilance at the polls to keep our parties pure, and all the appliances of Christian education to infuse God-fearing morality in the popular mind.

Now, if the preceding statements be correct, neither Hebrews, Unitarians nor infidels would be excluded under the amended Constitution, any more than they now are under existing State and national constitutions and laws. I mention these classes, for they are specially cited and their claims urged as an argument against us by the opposers of our movement. Of these latter classes, William Ellery Channing, one of the purest men of the country, the eminent Unitarian clergyman of Boston, and John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, the second and third Presidents of the United States, are selected as examples; and it is urged against the amendment that such men as these could not have held citizenship, nor could the two last named have been inaugurated into the Presidency of the nation, under the Constitution had it contained the clause now proposed. Now as to the views held by these eminent citizens, they will themselves be admitted as good authority. Wm. Ellery Channing died before this association was formed, but in one of his published sermons, we have his advocacy of its fundamental principles; so being dead he yet speaks, and refutes the claim made for him by the enemies of this movement. It so happens also that we have the sentiments of John Adams in his State papers as President of the United States, and they do not justify the assertions of our opponents, but are directly opposed to them. One of these papers is a proclamation for a National Fast for the 9th of May, 1798. In this paper he recommends the people of the United States to meet in their places of worship and beseech God (to quote his own words) "of His infinite grace, through the Redeemer of the world, freely to remit all our offenses, and to incline us by His Holy Spirit to sincere repentance and reformation." The following year, President Adams proclaimed another fast for March 6th, and in his proclamation he calls the nation to make an acknowledgment of the governing providence of a Supreme Being, as taught "in the volume of inspiration"—he proceeds to announce the dangers of French infidelity in these words: "The most precious interests of the people of the United States are still held in jeopardy by the hostile designs and insidious acts of a foreign nation, as by the dissemination among them of those principles (viz: infidel principles,) subversive to the foundations of all religious, moral and social obligations, that have produced incalculable mischief and misery in other countries." In view of these perils, he says we should "give our religion the character of a national act,"—he therefore calls upon the citizens on the day designated as a fast, to "implore God's pardoning mercy through the Great Mediator and Redeemer for our past transgressions, and that through the grace of His Holy Spirit we may be disposed and enabled to yield a more suitable obedience to His righteous requisitions in time to come; that He would interpose to arrest the progrss of that impiety and licentiousness in principle and practice so offensive to Himself and so ruinous to mankind." This is as much, if not more, than our amendment proposes. And it is not to be supposed that Mr. Adams, in his capacity as President of this nation, could use such language to his fellow citizens, and yet oppose the insertion in the Constitution of a clear recognition of his right so to do, as our Christian amendment proposes.

Now as to Thomas Jefferson's views, some mystery prevails. He has been often claimed and often conceded to be an infidel. The manifest truth is that if he had lived in these times he would have been recognized as a Unitarian of the liberal school. As President he objected to proclaim either thanksgivings or fasts as his predecessors had done, not recognizing his authority so to do under the Constitution. What he would have done in this respect, however, under a different Constitution, we learn from the part he took in the colonial government of Virginia in the stirring times preceding the Revolution. A brief recital will be of interest. On the 16th of December, 1773, occurred the Boston tea-party. That is now one hundred years ago, December 16th last. It was probably the biggest tea-party ever held in the country, if we take into account the amount of tea used; and it was, I presume, the most famous tea-party that ever occurred in the history of the world. But one backset took place afterwards. As soon as the parental government of Great Britain heard of it, they enacted the Boston Port bill, closing Boston harbor against all commerce, to go into effect on the 1st of June, 1774. That will be one hundred years past on next 1st of June. Now the Apostle tells us that if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; and this was true of Massachusetts and Virginia, although no two colonies could well be more unlike. The thrill of an aroused patriotism pulsated in the veins of patriots in Virginia as well as Massachusetts, over the indignity threatened by the parent government. The House of Burgesses (being the Colonial Legislature) of Virginia met in the May following. In that body were those eminent patriots, George Washington, George Mason (afterwards a signer of the declaration) and Thomas Jefferson. To Jefferson and others it appeared that the House of Burgesses should do something in their legislative capacity in view of the encroachment on American liberties involved in the Boston Port bill; they would proclaim a fast and appoint it for that very day, the first of June, and call on all the churches in Virginia to observe it. Jefferson gives an account of it, in his characteristic way. He says that by "the help of Rushworth" they "rummaged over the resolutionary precedents" for such appointments, none of which had been made since 1755, the time of the French and Indian troubles; and having prepared their resolution, they got Mr. Nicholas, whose grave and reverend character made him a suitable person for that service, to offer it. It was promptly adopted, and as soon as Governor Dunmore was apprised of it, he promptly dissolved them. But they kept the day nevertheless. Their proclamation ran as follows:

"TUESDAY, 26th of May, 14th GEORGE III., 1774.

"This House being deeply impressed with apprehension of the great dangers to be derived to British America from the hostile invasion of the city of Boston in our sister colony of Massachusetts Bay, whose commerce and harbor are on the 1st day of June next to be stopped by an armed force, deem it highly necessary that the said 1st day of June be set apart by the members of this House as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, devoutly to implore the Divine interposition for averting the heavy calamity which threatens destruction to our civil rights, and the evils of civil war; to give us one heart and one mind firmly to oppose by all just and proper means every injury to American rights; and that the minds of his Majesty and his Parliament may be inspired from above with wisdom, moderation, and justice, to remove from the loyal people of America all cause of danger from a continual pursuit of measures pregnant to their ruin. Ordered, therefore, that the members of this House do attend in their places at the hour of ten in the forenoon, on the said 1st day of June next, in order to proceed, with the Speaker and mace, to the church in the city, for the purpose aforesaid; and that the Reverend Mr. Price be appointed to read prayers and to preach a sermon suitable to the occasion.

"By the House of Burgesses,

"GEORGE WYTHE, C. H. B."

Now that is what Jefferson thought of a people's relations to God in great emergencies, and indicates what he might have been willing to do in regard to such proclamations as President, had he deemed the Constitution as it is afforded a warrant for issuing them. In this close construction he differed from his immediate predecessor and Washington also; both of them as great in statesmanship as he. But the question we have now to consider is the allegation that Thomas Jefferson could not have taken the oath as President to sustain the Constitution if it had included our amendment recognizing Christianity. My reply is that Thomas Jefferson was a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, a British colony, in 1774, and as such he took an oath of office including more than an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, with this Christian amendment incorporated in it, namely, an oath to support the charter of the colony and the British Constitution, in both of which was a recognition of Christianity, and also of that to which we are all opposed, a union of church and State.

Now, it is evident that when the opponents of this movement speak for Unitarians, and for such statesmen as John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, they are in error. When they would perform the part of godfathers for these eminent men they have mistaken their vocation. These men are dead, but being dead they yet speak for themselves: "I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past." I only know what these men would do by what they have done; and the facts of their words and of their lives refute the claim that they could not have sworn to support a Constitution recognizing Christianity, as is proposed in our amendment.

As for the Israelite, he now observes and supports our laws and institutions, and could not be a citizen without so doing. Let me quote one of these, a statute of the State of Pennsylvania:

Act of 31st March, 1860. * * * * * * * *

"If any person shall wilfully, premeditatedly and despitefully blaspheme or speak loosely and profanely of Almighty God, Christ Jesus, the Holy Spirit or the Scriptures of Truth, such person, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100) and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding three months or either, at the discretion of the court."—Purdon, p. 810 § 1.

These and all our other Christian laws are right or they are wrong. If right they should be constitutional, and if not constitutional they should be made so. If right and constitutional for Pennsylvania, they should be so for every part of the United States as well. The Hebrew is under them as well as the Gentile, as he of right ought to be. It does not injure his conscience. He does not hold a particle more of the Christian creed in consequence, nor is he required so to do; nor would he, by an oath of citizenship, if a firm constitutional foundation were put under all these—our Christian institutions and laws. An oath to support a Constitution is not an oath to profess a creed, notwithstanding the wild assertions of the opponents of this movement. If any reply further is needed, I refer to the precedent of the British Constitution, under which a Hebrew takes the oath to support the Constitution, and sits in the House of Commons. It makes no difference that it is an unwritten Constitution—it is a Constitution for all that; and it is a Constitution recognizing Christianity as fully as that of the United States would do if the Christian amendment were in full force.

And now, in the close of this subject, let us be conscious we war against no right of man; and we cannot as Christian citizens fail in our fealty to the claims of our Master on our land. This vast assembly represents the millions of Christians of our country who believe that "Christ is Lord of all," and that the United States are no exception; who believe that "all power is given Him in heaven and in earth," and that the realm of politics is no more beyond His righteous government than is anything else. Be it ours to speed the fiery cross over hill and valley, to kindle the beacon fires till mountain top shall send forth its ruddy glow to mountain top. When all the Christians of our land shall be wakened to see the need, and speak for their Lord, our movement will be a fact accomplished, and a constitutional foundation shall stand impregnably under the fair structure of our Christian institutions and laws.

TAX COLLECTION.

Alleged Unwarrantable Arrest.

Mr. Samuel Seeds, a worthy citizen of the Seventh ward, was arrested yesterday—unwarrantably it is claimed—at the instance of Wm. McCarthy, the tax collector of the ward. According to the statement of Mr. Seeds, he has good grounds for satisfaction at law against two officers, one of whom was W. J. McIlvaine, and the tax collector. He states that he was forcibly taken from his house, not allowed time to put himself in presentable shape, and put in jail for taxes which he had paid on August first. For this, Mr. Seeds shows a receipt covering all city and ward taxes to the amount of $36 48. The claim against him was $738, and the receipt of the City Treasurer shows the payment of taxes on the same items. Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Seeds was forcibly dragged from his home, placed in jail, and obtained his release only by paying the bill. Prosecutions are to be instituted, and if the statements of Mr. Seeds are correct—and we have every reason to place credence in them—the parties to the unwarrantable assault should be punished to the extent of the law.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Henry the Fourth" was given last evening to a good audience. Mr. Couldock is adding laurels to his wreath of fame—the work of a lifetime of patient study and toil. At his testimonial benefit to-night, the "Merchant of Venice" and the farce of "Milky White" will be produced. There is no possibility of a thin house or poor playing.

On Monday Charlotte La Clercq begins a short engagement at the Opera House. Among the pieces to be brought out is Bartley Campbell's "Fate."

The Zenana Tableaux.

In the COMMERCIAL'S notice of the tableaux yesterday morning, only half of the story was told. They are to be repeated this evening. This was a little surprise which we reserved for that public which delights in such morsels. The preliminary description given of the figures was also far from complete, as all who attended last evening will testify. Ten groups of elaborated beauty and grace were presented to illustrate the eloquent and vivid lecture of Miss Brittan, the whole furnishing and entertainment of unusual interest. The novelty of the exhibition is one of its attractions; the winsome faces of the assisting ladies, are another; the remarkable costumes, a third; the explanatory lecture, a fourth. The chapel is lighted by that dim, religious light which is appropriate and becoming (to the audience) and one readily might fancy he were in India, if he did not remember that he has made the entire journey for fifty cents. We cannot refrain from specifying the marriage scene, in which the young bride carried herself with a dignity and ease of manner far beyond her years. Upon the rising of the curtain upon the suttee scene, the entire audience rose to their feet, so great was the interest in the representation. A connoisseur in such matters avers that the eating scene and the Zenana school were the most beautiful perhaps so. Speaking of the Zenana—but there will be time enough to explain this hereafter. This charming exhibition will be repeated in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College this evening. This is positively the last opportunity of seeing the Zenana tableaux.

Academy of Music.

There was only a fair number of people present at this theater, last evening, to witness the performance of Prof. Wiljalba Frikell. This is to be regretted, as within our remembrance no man equalling this one in dexterity, grace and neatness of prestidigitation, has ever appeared here. His tricks are all new, and all interesting and amusing. Not the least pleasing feature of the entertainment is the Professor's running fire of comment and explanation, kept up during the entire evening. From four small paper flags, last night, he produced at least five hundred smaller ones, so quick and neatly as to mystify the audience thoroughly. Wrapping a living canary bird in a lady's handkerchief, and giving it into her keeping, she found, when called on to open the *mouchoir*, anything but the feathered songster, which was discovered snugly ensconced in the center of a large lemon. This description gives but a feeble idea of the masterly manner in which the trick was performed. There were twenty equally good things done by the Professor, all of which were warmly applauded.

To-morrow night Prof. Frikell will give his last entertainment, consisting of entirely different experiments. The house should be crowded.

Trimble's Varieties.

The new bill at Trimble's is a good one from beginning to end. The ballet troupe, Sig. Ferranti, Harry Kernell, Wayne and Lovely and others appear in novelties. The usual matinee will be given to-morrow.

"Martha."

On Tuesday evening next, at Library Hall, the Gounod Club, a leading home musical organization, will essay the performance of Flotow's beautiful opera of "Martha." Those who will participate have been under efficient training for a number of weeks past, and should make a good report of themselves.

The sale of reserved seats commences to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, at the music store of H. Kleber & Bro., No. 122 Wood street.

Theodore Thomas.

On Monday next, the sale of reserved seats for the three concerts to be given at Library Hall by Theodore Thomas and his great orchestra, will begin at Kleber's, Wood street.

Re-Establishment of an Old Firm.

We are gratified to perceive that Mr. R. P. Wallace, of the firm of Wallace, Cavitt & Co., manufacturers and dealers in oils, lamps, chandeliers, &c., has associated with him F. C. Kirkpatrick, Esq., the original proprietor of this well known establishment. Mr. Wallace has been connected with the house fifteen years; Mr. Kirkpatrick, if our memory serves us, entered the business twenty years ago, so that the recent dissolution of Wallace, Cavitt & Co. places Mr. Kirkpatrick in a position with which he must, of necessity, be familiar. The patrons of the establishment will welcome him back. The old (we cannot term it a *new* firm with such old and experienced members) firm are prepared to prosecute the business in a thorough manner.

Fires.

Shortly before one o'clock this morning flames were discovered issuing from a smoke house on Nineteenth street, South Side, and an alarm sounded from box 146, near by. The district engines were soon on the ground, but such was the inflammable nature of the building that it was soon a heap of ruins. As it was an old rickety structure, the loss will not exceed $200 at the outside. The cause of the fire is unknown.

At half-past seven o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was sounded from box 41, corner of Second avenue and Brewery street, occasioned by a blaze on the roof of the Pennsylvania forge. A few buckets of water extinguished the flames without the aid of the fire department.

Th. Nast's Last Lecture.

Our readers should bear in mind that the inimitable caricaturist will lecture for the last time in Pittsburgh to-night. Every one will now have an opportunity of hearing him, as the regular lecture course has ended, the committee will reserve the entire house at the rate of $1 for seats in the parquette and parquette circle, and 75 cents for seats in the dress circle. H. Kleber & Bro. will sell seats at nine this morning. Let Nast have another bumper.

The Oil Market Excited.

Yesterday witnessed a marked reaction in oil. Crude rose rapidly from 20@25c per barrel. The advance itself is larger than the price was in January. The market for refined was also excited in sympathy with the movement in crude, rising 1½c per gallon and still going up. It is thought there will be a further advance to-day.

Sale of Stocks.

The following stocks were sold last evening at Cole & Irwin's sales rooms, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth avenue, by N. Whiting & Co., auctioneers:

10 shares Diamond Savings Bank, Pittsburgh	$89 00
20 shares Allemania Insurance Co.	57 50

Carbolated Cold Cream.

Carbolated Cold Cream.

Carbolated Cold Cream,

an entirely new and delightful preparation for sore hands and rough skin. Persons having a delicate and sensative skin will find this preparation will keep the cuticle in a sound, firm and healthy condition, rendering it soft and fine in texture. It is prepared with the utmost care and skill from the very finest materials, its action will be found mild and pleasant, and cannot fail to please the most exacting and fastidious. Prepared and sold by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,

Druggists, 85 Market street, branch, Fifth and Smithfield.

We have just received in stock an invoice of the most elegant and substantial English hair brushes made from the best Russian bristles, and as we have purchased directly from first hands, we can and will sell them at the lowest possible prices; also a full and very fine line of cloth brushes, tooth brushes, and dressing combs. Our assortment of toilet articles is unsurpassed in the country. Call and see us.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., keeps the files of leading papers in the country in its reading-room.

Livingston & Co.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
CASTINGS,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY.
Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

DIED:

WEAVER—On Wednesday, February 4, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., of catarrh fever, AOLA BLANCH, only daughter of Adam H. and Susan A. Weaver, aged five months and eleven days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, Kerr avenue, Thirty sixth ward, at 2 o'clock FRIDAY AFTERNOON. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PEARS—On Thursday morning, February 5th, at 7 o'clock, JOHN PALMER PEARS, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, corner of Homewood and Penn avenue, on SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's, No. 19 Seventh avenue, at 1 o'clock.

WILLETT—On Wednesday morning, February 4th, 1874, URIAH WILLETT, in the fiftieth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Seventh street, near Carson street, Birmingham, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 117 FOURTH AVENUE.
COFFINS and FUNERAL FURNISHING GOODS of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co in America.
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

PROCLAMATION.

ELECTION Proclamation!

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS:

I, JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, do issue this my Proclamation, that on the THIRD TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D, 1874, being the seventeenth day of the month, the citizens of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet in their respective Wards, at their usual voting places, and vote by ballot for City Officers and Members of the Select and Common Councils, as indicated below:

One Person to Serve as Mayor,

One Person to Serve as City Treasurer,

One Person to Serve as City Controller.

Said MAYOR, TREASURER and CONTROLLER to serve for three years from the 1st day of February, A. D., 1875, or such time thereafter as may be designated by law.

One person to serve as CITY CONTROLLER for the unexpired term of Robert J. McGowan, resigned.

The Electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Controller's office, in Municipal Hall, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Courts, formerly office of Orphans' Court, in the Court House, in said ward and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Sixteenth streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, First precinct, to meet at the Public School House, on the corner of Twenty-fifth and Smallman streets; Second precinct to meet at the Public School House, on Smallman street, near Thirtieth street, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, First precinct, to meet at the Minersville School House, the Electors of the Second precinct to meet at the School House, corner of Miner and Dickson streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House on Fifth avenue, near Brady street, known as the Soho School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Sixteenth ward, First precinct, to meet at the Liberty street School House, in said ward, the Electors of the Second precinct to meet at the Bloomfield School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, First precinct, to meet at the Fortieth street School House, in said ward, the Electors of the Second precinct to meet at the Hatfield School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, on Butler street, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at Highland avenue School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twentieth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House on Ellsworth avenue, in said ward, and known as the Liberty School House, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-first ward of the City of Pittsburgh, First precinct, to meet at the Lincoln School House, on Frankstown avenue, in said ward; the Electors of the Second precinct to meet at Riverside School House, on Negley's Run road, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-second ward of the City of Pittsburgh, First precinct, to meet at the Irwin School House, in said ward; Second precinct at Homewood Institute, on Homewood avenue, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the Electors of the Twenty third ward, City of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public School building, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-fourth ward, City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Ormsby, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-fifth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Second precinct of the Borough of East Birmingham, to meet at Public School House No. 2, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-sixth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the First precinct of the Borough of East Birmingham, to meet at Public School House No. 1, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the First precinct of the Twenty-seventh ward of the City of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Tavern of Mr. Kreig in said ward; the Electors of the Second precinct to meet at the shop of Adam Cook, at the corner of Holt street and Ormsby lane, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-eighth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Second precinct of the Borough of Birmingham, will meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-ninth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the First precinct of the Borough of Birmingham, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirtieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the building lately occupied by the Co-operative Store, on the north side of Carson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-first ward of the City of Pittsburgh composed of the Borough of Allentown, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-second ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Mount Washington, to meet at the School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-third ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Monongahela, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-fourth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of West Pittsburgh, to meet at the School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-fifth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Union, to meet at the Stone Tavern, kept by Robert Smith, in said ward, elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-sixth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-seventh ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of part of the Township of Wilkins, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

{SEAL} In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and annexed the seal of the City of Pittsburgh.

JAMES BLACKMORE,
MAYOR.

FOR SALE.

ROLLING MILL
FOR SALE.
WE WILL OFFER
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES,
Wednesday, February 18th,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., THE
Eagle Rolling Mills
AND
Nail Factory.

These Valuable Mills, situated in Thirty-fourth Ward Pittsburgh, adjoining Works of J. Painter & Son and Singer, Nimick & Co., have unexcelled facilities for economically Manufacturing Sixteen to Eighteen Thousand Tons of Merchant Iron and Nails per annum. Coal can now be delivered in the Mills, at 6½ cents per bushel. Skilled workmen are located in the vicinity, the Machinery is in good condition, and the Works could be put in operation speedily.

This is an opportunity that seldom offers to obtain a well located and equipped Mill at a low price and easy payments.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in equal payments, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, with interest, and secured by Bond and Mortgage.

For detailed statement of Machinery, &c., &c., address
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CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
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And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30, currency.
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AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD .... Managers.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
C. W. COULDOCK.
FRIDAY EVENING, February 6th, 1874, Shakspeare's Comedy of the
Merchant of Venice.

Shylock	C. W. Couldock
Portia	Mrs. Effie Ellsler
Gratiano	J. N. Gotthold
Old Gobbo	John Ellsler

&c., &c., &c.
To conclude with the comic drama of
MILKY WHITE.
Daniel White .... C. W. Couldock.
Saturday—"Willow Copse" Matinee.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER—
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE .... Lessees and Managers.
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Lulu Delmay, Lizzie Stemp's, Sig. Ferranti, John H. Carle, Harry Kernell, the Andalusian Ballet Troupe, &c.
Ladies' Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

LIBRARY HALL.
Flowtow's Grand Romantic Opera
OF
MARTHA,
WILL BE GIVEN ON
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB'Y 10th,
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GOUNOD CLUB,
WITH
A CHORUS OF OVER 60 VOICES,
THE FULL GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
NEW COSTUMES, NEW SCENERY.
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Lionel	Mr. PAUL ZIMMERMAN
Plunket	Mr. PAUL BOEHME
Lord Tristan	Mr CLARENCE RINEHART
The Sheriff	Mr. B. M. EVERSON
Conductor	Mr. CLEMENT TETEDOUX
Stage Director	Mr FRANZ LOHMANN
Leader	Mr. GEORGE TEORGE

Admission $1 00. Reserved Seats $1 50.
The sale of Tickets will commence on Saturday Morning, February 7, at 9 o'clock, at the Music Store of H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street.

Mercantile Library Hall.
Theodore Thomas'
Unequalled Concerts!
SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
AND ONE GRAND MATINEE.
Friday Evening, February 13th,
FIRST GRAND CONCERT.
Saturday Afternoon, at 2 O'Clock,
GRAND MATINEE.
Saturday Evening, February 14th,
LAST GRAND CONCERT.
MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY,
The Celebrated Concert and Oratorio Singer will appear, together with other Distinguished Soloists and the
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

Prices of Admission	$1 00.
Reserved Seats	50 cents extra.

The sale of Reserved Seats and Tickets will commence on Monday, February 9th, at Kleber Bros.' Music Store, where the programme of the Concerts can be obtained. Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock. Steinway & Sons' Pianos are exclusively used.

TABLEAUX
FOR THE
Benefit of the Zenana Missions,
To be conducted by MISS BRITTAN, and representing
Scenes of Hindoo Life,
In Chapel of Female College, Eighth street,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
February 5th and 6th, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents.

CITY HALL—A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT will be given in OLD CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, 7TH INST., AT 7 P. M.,
Consisting of READINGS, a Drama in two acts, "THE FORESTER," by Mr. and Mrs. CURRAN, with Vocal and Instrumental Music. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of 2,000 European Singing Birds, to be domesticated in the city and suburbs. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents. Every lover of beautiful feathered songsters should give their aid.

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IMMENSE SUCCESS.
In order to accommodate the great crowd of patrons who were unable to gain admission to the Hall on Tuesday night,
THE PRINCE OF CARICATURISTS,
Th: Nast
Has kindly consented to repeat his renowned Lecture on
"Caricaturing,"
WITH SOME CHANGES,
On Friday, February 6.

General Admission	75 cents
Reserved Seats in Parquette & Parquette Circle	$1 00
Reserved in Balcony	75 cents

The sale of Reserved Seats will commence at the Music Store of H. Kleber & Bro, No. 122 Wood street,
AT 9 A. M., FRIDAY.
Persons holding single admission tickets, who were unable to enter the hall on account of the crowd, will be admitted on the same, or can secure reserved seat by paying 25 cents extra.
Carriages may be ordered for half-past 9.
The usual Grand Concert by the Great Western Band.

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640 TONS
COLD SHORT MUCK BARS.
FRIDAY MORNING, February 20th, 1874, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, for account of whom it may concern, 640 tons Cold Short Muck Bars; to be sold in lots of 50 and 100 tons each, as purchasers desire.
This Iron was to be made, by Schuylkill Iron Company, from 90 per cent. of St. Clair Pig Iron and 10 per cent. of Cornwall Pig Iron, furnished by owner under contract, and was made especially for Rail Bars or Common Bar Iron, and is worthy the attention of mill men.
It is now stored in yard on Second avenue, immediately above Smithfield street, and in yard on Duquesne Way, near Brown & Co.'s Mill.
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